ren in 1848? D ouncement made this floor, that d with the views rk, [Mr. Seward,] cribed? Do no tional in the conthis body. When few days since, the CLAY] told us that es, where the Re re the South wa ing of one hundred them are Southern liate with them. n the formation o from Maryland t. That Senator country, referred motley alliance, nent." He classe

ould not be expected rous. As the Senaous. As the Sena-paid but little heed olina [Mr. BUTLER] ment among the s the Senator is ng all over the he boasts on this he bondman, the rs in your section

of Buchanan and everywhere deof the powers of ir words will be to ustice. Place us ntend to standthe slave Statesthe Slave Power, ettle the matter in own way. as a slaveholding

uestion of the adeaking in regar will. It limits, it act affirmatively respect, our discre of the distinguished ote for the admis ing. When calle ion to a form of

if Kansas applies

ples of my life, i a peremptory and mends our devo e ever supported what we intend to nounced the Barnians. I suppose he t little squad of fa-iouth Carolina; but, not confine our de-We denounce y the Union if the against them-nce—the men who ear of your incom-tice to-day, gentlethreatened the disnd to camp on this that we shall resist n and the Union. to hold the incomin to hold the incomipible, if it gives confir "Richmond Enquiur "Charleston Meryour "New Orleans
Side Democrats," or
the United States which
of the Union in the
e intend here in our
thick makes in 3000

which makes us one ur slave propagandist e independent labor-greasy mechanics," "greasy mechanics,"
mall-fisted farmers,
We mean to hold
stow your confidence
is which maintain that
sitself right, and does
f complexion." y want peace—they want peace—I want want peaceillions of our property er the Southern States. rchants, the manufacrchants, the manufactors as much you can
But you cannot have
Slavery over the free have it if you continue ave it if you continues here a slave State.

n your policy of Slaefforts to control the untry through the exelement of political upon your reserved. upon your reserved e will aid you in the Turn your attention of Cuban, Central

uisitions, to your own e revegetating forests vs which shock the sets place there humane and thich shall protect the wife, parent and childed minds to the clevalian culture. You will sympathies, the sincere will look to Him whose of the world. You will be friends of Liberty all ty and Christianity will forts to hasten on that

The National Era is published every Thurs-The National Era is published every Thurstay, on the following terms: ay, on the following terms: Single copy, one year \$2.00 Three copies, one year \$6.00 Ten copies, one year \$15.00 Ten copies, one year \$15.00 Ten copies, six months \$1.00 Ten copies, six months \$8.00 cents commission on each semi-yearly, and 25 cents commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, well in the case of Clubs. A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A NEW ENGLAND GIRL.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

CHAPTER VI.

"Maidens withering on the stalk."
"Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel!"

There are many of the progeny of Reuber

still living, and my new friend, Miss Agnes,

happened to be a true daughter of the house.

She had much good feeling and generosity, but

little firmness of purpose, less self-reliance, and

a large circle of intimate friends, each one of

which had her own particular view of the wis-dom of the step she had taken in burdening

herself with a child who was nobody to begin

with, as well as to the best method to be pur-

and with reference to my education; and the

consequence was, that when I left her at the

end of four years, she had never quite decided

Yet she prided herself a great deal on her

method, which consisted in writing out, in very

fair and elegant characters, certain rules for

the employment of my time, (she having de-

cided upon teaching me herself,) and the regu-

lation of my conduct during every hour of the

It did not take long for my childish observa-

missing or altering a word of the text, which

was Miss Agnes's idea of a perfect lesson.

Very sore were my trials with English gram-

apright, and return the ladies' caresses if they

ring the room, (an established rule,) tumble her collar or hair."

Of course, I failed. I think my eagerness to

ase her was as often the cause of my failure

my awkwardness; and I was in disgrace.

hile my poor Miss Agnes felt every one of

on was at stake. Indeed it was, to a certain

right to criticize me, in return, I suppose, for her presumption in adopting me without their consent. There is no tribunal like the "Coun-

cil of Ten," to be found among one's friends,

a country town or village. Chesterwood was in a sort of transition state

gricultural town, and its wide, green commo

s encircled by large roomy old mansions h gardens and "home lots" behind them

esidences of wealthy farmers, who preared residing in town, and driving out daily their farms, to residing upon them. They

strongly conservative, as aristocratic in

e, making it a point to patronize the same

re in the nineteenth century; and the intro-ction of one steam-engine changed the whole

n eyes detected at once the available power the beautiful watercourses that laced with it silver threads the good old township—they ight privileges, cut channels, built dams, dug

enterprise the village owed its existence;

fore, lawyer, physician, and minister, year after ear, without a thought of change. But they

that time. Formerly it had been a wealthy

ed me; and, above all, "to be very care-when I kissed Miss Agnes on entering or

forth, was called "the study."

for what station in life I should be educated.

ancestral tree. Occasionally, one dropped off into the arms of some wealthy bachelor or widowed divine.

Miss Agnes belonged to this set, being the Miss Agnes belonged to the set, being the studies under any circumstances, and thus form only surviving daughter of their late physician, from whom she inherited a competence, and whose wishes she respected by still living in the house which he had built, upon his marriage with her mother, and which fronted the subject in this light before," said Miss Agnes, timidly.

pleasant common.

Miss Agnes had been quite pretty and quite gay in her girlhood, (of course, all this came to my knowledge in after years;) and after finishing her education at Miss Strong's school, in Hartford, had spent several weeks of every successive winter in New York. With each Miss Agnes had been quite pretty and quite gay in her girlhood, (of course, all this came to my knowledge in after years;) and after finishing her education at Miss Strong's school, in Hartford, had spent several weeks of every successive winter in New York. With each visit, there came rumors to Chesterwood of her approaching marriage to some wealthy or distinguished person, which ended where they began—in mere gossip. At last, when she was about thirty, she became acquainted with a "Indeed! You certainly have not taken this step without fully and deliberately weighing the responsibilities arising from it!" What a weight of condemnation there was in her tones! Miss Agnes blushed, as if she had really been guilty of a crime; then, recovering herself, added, simply:

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What a weight of condemnation there was in her tones! Miss Agnes blushed, as if she had really been guilty of a crime; then, recovering herself, added, simply:

"Indeed! You certainly have herself herself

approaching marriage to some they tinguished person, which ended where they began—in mere gossip. At last, when she was about thirty, she became acquainted with a Springfield gentleman, and in some little time there arose an engagement between them.

The father's sickness and death caused the child. Have you decided for what object or condition in life she is to be educated?"

"Why, to love me—to live with me—to be entleman's visits grew less frequent, and his etters more cool, until he finally wrote, requesting her to cancel the engagement, plead-ing the state of his affairs, and a serious doubt as to his ability to render her happy; which letter reached her on the very day that she read, in the country paper, the announcement of his marriage to another lady, who, it seems, possessed a few more thousands than the old

Doctor had been able to leave her.

Like Polly Maria, she had been "dis'p'inted," and I am inclined to think there is some truth lation of my conduct during every hour of the day, and hanging them up over the mantel-piece in her small sitting-room, which, hence-intimate friends said that she never recovered from the shock. I think they must be mistaken from the fact that she was ever ready to refer to it on all occasions. Indeed, it was the pet tion to discern that, whenever these rules came sorrow that gave a sentimental coloring to her whole life. I scarcely know what she would in contact with her business or pleasure, she disregarded them with perfect nonchalance; have done without it; it was the bond between her and the young people of her acquaintance; and this alliance, coupled with a certain lean-ing toward the manufacturing party, subjected and I, very naturally, did the same. It is unwise for a teacher or parent to have too many rules. Of course, I was thought very backher to some criticism and no less scrutiny from her own set. Her adoption of me, as I have said, formed a fruitful source of discusward; and although I found no difficulty in learning any lesson taught orally, and easily learning any lesson taught orally, and easily understood the principles involved in most of my lessons, when familiarly explained, (at least I did afterwards, and suppose I might then,) I detested saying things off by rote, without and been proud of the slightest line written by missing or altering a word of the text, which

and been proud of the siigntest line written by her hand; but this "whim" of taking a town pauper into her own house, and "making such a fuss over her," was "quite another thing," and there was more condolence than congratulation.

was Miss Agness idea of a perfect lesson. Very sore were my trials with English grammar and arithmetic under this system, and was sent away in disgrace with a taiful. The property sore my heart, too, for I almost always in disgrace with a taiful reproach, which cut me far more painfully than ever Miss Sally's blows had, that "I dinot love her, or I would not try her patience dins."

It is strange how distance lends magnitude to things in the moral world, while in the physical it always belittles them!

"My dear, dear Agnes," Miss Moore would say, as she came in to discuss the last number to discuss the last number of "Godey," or "Graham," and that "love of a poem," by Prentice, or Willis, "you are wearing yourself out with that child. You must not shut you were not at the Society yesterday—duties to yourself and others, while no one ever said a word of my need of love.

I have no deaire to make a special plea for myself; I know what I was then, and many and many a time since, I have gone down on my knees, and asked forgiveness for the errors and sins of that period. But there was one circumstance, of which neither Miss Agnes or her friends took sufficient account—the half-civilized life I had hitherto led, and my ulter words and half-pleased air in which she glanced at lath and there was more condolence than congratuation. It is strange how distance lends magnitude to thing; in the moral world, while in the physical it always belittles them!

"My dear, dear Agnes," Miss Moore would say as she came in to discuss the last number of "Graham," and that "love of a goe of "Graham," and that "love of a world. You must not shut you were not at the Society yesterday—duties to yourself and the world. You must not shut you were her it it?

"But I like it, Fanny. Only think how here so the subjects upon which Miss Hart questioned like the subjects upon which Miss Hart questioned the world. I have always needed love so much!"

Then, perchance, would follow something wholly miss of that period. But there was one circumstance

months of my residence there, when I was required to be present in the parlor while Miss agnes received calls, and expected to behave when a student, and intimate that, had they when a student, and intimate that, had they chosen, they might have been sharing his fortune, instead of sitting there, unmarried. Of all Miss Agnes's friends, I liked Miss Moore, with her poetry and sentimentalism, best.

She would be followed by the aristocratic
Miss Griffiths, whose ancestor originally owned one-third of the whole township, and whose mother's grand uncle had even been Secretary

of State. To be sure, he was never re-elected, ungratefully suffered to sink into the obscurity rom whence a political coup d'etat raised him and the land, all but a moiety, had long since passed into other hands; but it must have been very strong land, for the very memory of the ownership gave a loftiness and stiffness to the ownership gave a lottiness and stiffness to the Griffiths, which was to be accounted for in no other way. Like the uncoronetted and condemned princess at the block, she was "Duchess of Molfy still."

ess of Molly Still."

Spite of all Miss Agnes's petty manœuvring, she could never bring this lady to recognise my existence otherwise than by a brief— "Ah, that child. I think I heard Fanny

Moore say you had taken one!" Miss Beach, who was the wit of the set, and liked above all things to hear them say, at every other sentence, "Now, Anna, don't be every other sentence, "Now, Anna, don't be satirical!" shook her black curls at me when ever she came, and ordered me off to play, say-

"You know very well, Agnes Lathrop, that I am not going to be cheated out of my chats with you for all the children in Christendom, would positively limit her stay in Chesterwood am not going to be cheated out of my chats with you for all the children in Christendom, nor be bored to death with them either.
Turn your cosy little sitting room into a nursury if you choose, dear; make a second John
Rogers's wife of yourself, and adopt the whole ound it a set of men, often from the class of body of town paupers, if you please—every one body of town paupers.

rical Collection of Connecticut, "It had pung, Minerva-like, from his brain." Esq. who belonged to the old town, and vislausted the soil, with how much truth I
t say. But I know that the old regime
upon the place as a sort of Jonsh's
prophesying for it the same fate; nor
their prophecies entirely false, for the
large and the soil, with the same fate; nor
their prophecies entirely false, for the
large and false, so the
large and figure, though intheir prophecies entirely false, for the
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THE VATIONAL ER

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR: JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857.

NO. 526.

ceived a look of more true and loving rever-AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

back to admire it, Michael Angelo never re-

Topeka, Kansas, January 6, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era: Agnes, timidly.
"Indeed! You certainly have not take

About one year ago, a Constitution was form ed for the distracted Territory of Kansas, hav ing for its object the pacification of our troubles and the final quiet and happiness of our people. That Constitution provided for the election of a Legislature, which was complied with. The Legislature convened at Topeka, on the fourth day of March, of last year; and adjournmeeting was prevented by the United States army, whose ready-planted and heavily-loaded cannon, and sabred, dark-visaged dragoons, were ready to strike off the heads of the members, or shoot them down with "heavy boys,"

the Legislature and the citizens of Topeka, and that he used all his influence to have the prisoners admitted to bail.

Mr. Partridge, who has been so long in the Tecurseh prison, and who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for being a Free State man, has been removed to Lecompton, and man, has been removed to Lecompton, and man, has been removed to the master of convicts. condition in life she is to be educated?"

"Why, to love me—to live with me—to be my child, companion, friend! And a useful member of society—of course, I shall see to that," added Miss Agnes quickly, warned by a sort of tightening of the lady's mouth.

"And that will be best attained by training the constitution, the bers, or shoot them down with "neavy boys,
if they dored further to represent a yet free but

They dored further to represent a yet free but

They dored further to represent a yet free but

They do not them down with "neavy boys,

They do not the master of convicts.

They do not them down with "neavy boys,

They do not them down with "neavy boys,

They do not the master of convicts.

They do not the master of convicts.

They do not the master of the master of the master of convicts.

They do not the master of the master o

In obedience to the requirements of that her for the sphere in which she was born, as you will find, I think." noon, to-day-the Senate in Old Constitution "Ah! no, I can never think of that!" ex-Hall, the House in Union Hall, lately furnished "Ah! no, 1 can never think of that!" ex-claimed Miss Agnes, eagerly. "I hope to make nersomething higher, nobler, better—else where was the use of my taking her at all?" "A very pertinent question, indeed, my dear, but rather late in the day to ask," returned Miss Hunt, with a grim smile. "Sarah Beach for this purpose. No quorum being present in either House, the Senate took a recess until three o'clock, and the House adjourned until to-mor-

Immediately after the members of the two said you were determined upon teaching her yourself, so it is useless for me to offer an opinion, I suppose. But you will learn in time. Have you matured any plan for her studies?"

Miss Agnes pointed, with a little air of tri-Houses had left their respective Halls, and congregated at one of the hotels, they were waited upon by Deputy Marshal Pardee, of Tecumseh. who arrested all the members except two or three, whose names did not happen to appear on the warrant under which he arrested them. The following is a copy of the warrant:

umph, to the neat table of exercises over the

United States of America, Territory of Kansas To the Marshal of said Territory:

"Reading, writing, spelling, defining, geography, arithmetic—um—um—the three first are well enough—but for the rest, you had better set them aside, and send her to the kitchen To the Marshal of said Territory:

Whereas complaint on oath has this day been made before me, the undersigned, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas, by Samuel J. Jones, that Lyman Allen, B. F. Miller, John Curtis, J. M. Dunn, F. J. Thornton, James Ervin, Dr. Uptograff, John Bailey, Benjamin Boardman, B. F. McKinsey, Henry T. Adams, — Kysey, Steven Sparks, T. M. Menard, — Owen, Isaac Bowen, jr., J. K. Reese, — Cannon, A. J. Addis, William Hicks, S. N. Hartwell, J. Brown, jr., H. H. Williams, James J. Hutchison, A. J. Sanders, J. P. Abbott, Robert R. McFarland, — Beam, Mr. Walker, A. Frost, B. W. to take lessons of Hannah Smith. You know I make a point of speaking the truth, Agnes, and I consider this scheme of yours a perfect absurdity. But I see you are bent upon the experiment, and I shall come in often to see what progress you make? what progress you make."

She kept her word, often taking the text-Beam, Mr. Walker, A. Frost, B. W. Zimmerman, H. M. Hook, Adam Fisher, Mr

Pennock, —— Pennock, —— Courrier, and John Curtis, did, on the fourth day of March A. D. 1856, in the Territory aforesaid, take upon themselves the office and public trust of Legislators for the State of Kansas; that the said parties, on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1856, did assemble in the town of Topeka, in the Territory aforesaid, as such Legislators for the State of Kansas, and did then and there, each of them, take the oath of office as such Lesislators, and elected a Speaker of the House ate, and appointed a committee to prepare and report a code of laws for the government of the State of Kansas, without lawful appointment

charge, and was sent to stay with Hannah Smith in the kitchen, as my proper sphere, until the natural justice and goodness of Miss Agnes's heart quickly recalled me to be again easily "led astray," or, in other words, they at her side.
In thus sending me to the kitchen, Miss did not show any great anxiety to go to Tecumseh or Lecompton. The whole of the case is Harriet Hart unwittingly did me a service, of which, at the time, neither she nor I was aware. this: Sheriff Jones came up to Tecumseh last but in this I regard California as far inferior night with the above warrant, which he gave Ohio. It is probable that some portions of it Hannah Smith was a genuine New England woman, sensible, clear, and kind hearted. She had lived some years in the family before the Doctor's death, and continued to stay with Miss Agnes more from affection than any necessity, being reputed to be "well off." At first, she being reputed to be "well off." At first, she was kind to me from a sense of duty, and grad-man, whom he had some time since been forced, as I have the official report before me, the statewas kind to me from a sense of duty, and gradually she came to like me for myself, or, perhaps I should say, for the habits of neatness I had learned from Sally Hunt. She taught me housewifery, and took me with her among the sick and poor, fer she did not turn aside from the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community; neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly conceined and the manufacturing portion of the community of o Donaldson, wished him to bring any of the members of the Legislature with him on his neither was Miss Agnes's charity wholly confined to her own church, though she declared it would sill her outright to go among such scenes as Hannah sometimes described.

There were two studies in which I progressed rapidly—music and drawing; and even
Miss Hunt's assertion that it was "all nonsense
to teach me such things," did not prevent Miss

Area follows:

Area of colors and drawing; and even
deputy marshal will be up again to-day.

At three o'clock the Senate again met,

to teach me such things," did not prevent Miss Agnes from feeling both proud and pleased with my performances. They were, of course, crude and inferior enough; for my teacher—a

At three o'clock the Senate again met, but only to adjourn till to-morrow, for want of a quorum.

A meeting of the citizens from all parts of the citizens from all A meeting of the citizens from all parts of the State, then in town, was soon after called, and convened at Union Hall, to take into consideration the conduct of Governor Robinson, in his resignation at this important crisis, and the absence of Lieut. Gov. Roberts. Although I had telegraphed to the *Era*, upwards of a to one term—might have spent weeks upon Giotti's "O" to advantage herself. The praise they elicited from Miss Agnes might have made me vain, had I not felt so keenly my own stuweek since, concerning the resignation of Gov. Robinson, yet it was not generally known, until within a day or two past, that he had resigned.
Immediately upon the opening of the meet-

ing, a resolution was introduced by Judge Cur-

take the love! Don't let us be silly in our old the words of Orestes A. Grindwell, and and eloquent member of the barken up his residence there, in his secription of the place, designed to him a new edition of Barber's History one said; though in what her superiority consisted, save in mere force of will, inervalike, from his brain." Esq. Ad'line. At first, Miss Agnes hesitated about Ad'line. Affirst, Miss Agnes hesitated about permitting me to renew my acquaintance with people of "that sort;" but accidentally hearing Lieutenant B——, who was staying at the Mansion House, relate an anecdote of Uncle State Government to be looked upon with less of odium by that party in the States; and as the General Government had no intention to discovered.

At Arteus, every time they came to the degrathered new strength from the interest form the interest fo with a spire far overtopping warpend that managed of the case of the feedback, and sighted at us the contains and on the case of the feedback, and sighted at us the contains and on the case of the feedback, and sighted at us the contains, and contains the contains and contains and contains the contains and contains

Topeka, Kansas, January 8, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era:

Deputy Marshal Pardee came up again yes-terday, arrested six members of the State Legis-terday, arrested six members of the State Legislature, and returned with them to Tecumseh. They were there kept until to-day, when they They were there kept until to-day, when they were released on the recognizance of each in the sum of five hundred dollars, to appear before the District Court of the Third Judicial District, at its June term, provided the Grand Inquest should find a bill against them. This shows up the farce of the thing. They do not wish to have any case come up on such a charge, and therefore insert an unheard-of specific proviso, to screen themselves from the responsibility of a trial.

ity of a trial.

It is said that Donaldson became greatly frightened about the affair, fearing that a rescue ed a few days subsequently, to meet again on the fourth day of July following. But this

Governor Geory declares that, unless the Free State people petition formally for the par-In obedience to the requirements of that don of the convicts at Lecompton, and in that Constitution, the Legislature met again, at petition admit that the prisoners had been urged on by Northern fanatics to the commis will withdraw his protection, (?) and have then immediately set at hard labor, and compel them to serve out the full five years.

Mr. G. W. Brown, of Lawrence, got up,

I have recently received letters from different be a matter of general interest, I will, with your permission, respond to these interrogatories through the columns of your paper. California is next to Texas in quantity of land

within her limits. Her territory is four times as large as Ohio. The timber land embraces pears that the Misselad in the rainy season a territory as large as Maine and New Hampshire. Trees are often found over three hun-dred feet in height and ninety in circumference, and perfectly sound. The agricultural and gra-zing surface is equal to New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. The gold region is equal to Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, without considering the depth. State of Kansas, without lawful appointment of deputation. Therefore, you are hereby commanded to arrest said parties, and bring them before me, or some other judicial officer of said before me, or some other judicial officer of said of the deputation. Although the amount of the deputation of the said said of the sai manded to arrest said parties, and bring them before me, or some other judicial officer of said the State in the Union. Although the amount of land cultivated is small, we produced breadurary, A. D. 1857.

Assistant Justice, &c.

Having no one with him but a single friend, the gentlemen arrested did not appear to be gentlemen arrested. He asily "led astray," or, in other words, they in the gentlemen arrested of the agricultural lands will produce a greater quantity to the acre than any of land cultivated is small, we produced breadstuffs enough last year to feed our own people and export a large surplus. The barley we raised last year was worth more than all the barley raised in the United States in 1850.

The largest quantity raised per acre was 73 the gentlemen arrested did not appear to be easily "led astray," or, in other words, they in the guiltivation of the Gilas and to create the office of surveyor general and to create the office of surveyor general the spin and to provide for the adjudication of certain land claims, to grant donations to actual stiffs enough last year to feed our own people and export a large surplus. The barley we raised last year was worth more than all the said sergeant at-Arms) to one thousand gallons of water per minute, which as settlers, to survey certain land claims, to grant donations to actual settlers, to survey certain land claims, to grant donations to actual the rein, and to provide for the adjudication of certain land claims, to grant donations to actual settlers, to survey certain land claims, to grant donations to actual the rein, and to provide for the adjudication of the cria, and to provide for the adjudication of the cria, and to provide for the adjudication of the cria, and to provide for the adjudication of the cria, and to create the office of surveyor general and to create the office of surveyor general therein, and to provide for the cria, a In the cultivation of the grape, California is un-The ordinary yield of wheat is 50 bushels to the acre. I have heard of good corn.

to Donaldson, who is still acting as marshal, and who being afraid to come up to make the arrest himself, as no troops could be got to nents which I make may be relied on.

Apples.—Average size of those exhibited, 14½

thes in circumference each way; the largest, 17 inches, and weighing two pounds and thre and one half ounces.

Pears.—Average size, 14 inches in circumerence; the largest, 151 by 20 inches, and

weighing two pounds and twelve and one half Peaches.—Average size, 10 inches in circumference; the largest, 104 inches, and weighing

one pound and one ounce.

[There were also fine specimens of the Pon granate, Orange, Lemon, Fig, Almond, Straw-berry, Plum, &c. In California, the fruits of the North and South grow side by side. We have the Apple and the Orange, the Peach and the Fig, the Almond and the Hickory-Nut.] Pumpkins .- The largest weighed 240 pounds; nother 210 pounds. -Fifty pounds per head.

Cabbages.—Fifty pounds per head.

Beets.—The premium was awarded to one veighing 103 pounds.

Those who would have further information. would refer to the annual report of the Agri cultural Society of California.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

adopting a child—and one that no one knows anything about, too—you, who have always been so particular! I wonder you don't apply for the situation of matron of the Orphan Asylum in H.—. Shall I write you a character, dear?" and the black curls would toss with mirth at Miss Agnes's distressed look and her deprecating tone, as she plead—

"But you are not all alone in the world, Sarah. You have brothers and sisters to love you."

"But you are not all alone in the world, Sarah. You have brothers and sisters to love you."

"Course Fiddle-sticks, Agnes! Give mey tour position and independence, and you may take the love! Don't let us be silly in our old age, my dear."

"And A Miss. Wa spent some weeks at the "Beach," or the situation of the orphan Asylum in H.—. Shall I write you a character, dear?"

"But you are not all alone in the world, Sarah. You have brothers and sisters to love you."

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"But you are not all alone in the world, Sarah. You have brothers and sisters to love you."

"But you are not all alone in the world, Sarah. You have brothers and sisters to love you."

"But you are all we will and a sort the attempt of some of our leaders to betray our present State Government, sealed as it Guizot, the well-known French statesman and historian, has published a work, which has New York Company.

The amendment of Mr. Seward was agreed American Revolutions." In one of our recent the bill, either with or without the amendm London papers, we find the following extract, but would prefer it as it stood.

Mr. Pagh thought there ought also to be a

CROMWELL, WILLIAM III. AND

WASHINGTON.

overflows an immense extent of country. As

ing water in skins for about twenty days' march.
Perhaps water could be found in the great

near the middle of its course, which reduces the stream of the most remarkable of the see falls it spreads out periodically into a great sea, filling hundreds of lateral channels; below it is a tranquil stream of a totally different character; its mouths seem to be closing.

The southernmost was navigable when the agnes's, intimated that the crop agnes's, intimated that the crop agnes's, intimated that the crop agreeable things, under pretence of her regards to the best in saving the lives of some her truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in a greeable things, under pretence of her regards for truth. Her features and figure, though in the steve's bravery in saving the lives of some and truth the steve's bravery in saving the lives of some she can be desired for truth. Her features and figure, though in the steve's bravery in saving the lives of some she inch manufactories. A letter from Roberts, dated at Wyandot it, and the present of the season of late years been impassable, even for a canoe, from I was always very careful the story of manufactories. But like for the state Government to be looked upon with less for dim by that party in the States; and as the point was always very careful the story of The southernmost was navigable when the of the natives, would seem to be an effectual bar to the high hopes of fat trade in which English merchants and journals are now indulging.

His genius was by nature and always remained essentially revolutionary. He had learned to understand the necessity of order and government, but he was unadow either to respect or practice moral and permanent laws. In consequence of the defectiveness of his nature, or the viciousness of his situation, he wanted reg-ularity and serenity in the exercise of power; miracle, Dr. Livingatione was continuated through indescribable hardships. The hostility of the natives he conquered by his intimate knowledge of their character and the Bechuana tongue, to which theirs is related. Many of his documents were lost while crossing a river, in which he came near losing his life also; but he has memoranda of the latitudes and longitudes of a multitude of cities, towns, and longitude of cities, and longitude of cities, and longitude of cities o

formity to the eternal laws of moral order. Cromwell was able to subdue the revolution that he had made, but he could not succeed natural gifts, William III and Washington succeeded in the enterprise in which he failed. They fixed the destiny and established the Gov-

inoculation and used quinine, and all were of a revolution, they never accepted nor prac- Times. That, among others, the following

never fight, never have consumption, scrofula, hydrophobia, cholera, small-pox, or measles. These advantages, however, are counterbalanced by the necessity of assiduous devotion to trade and raising children, to make good their loss from the frequent inroads of their fighting neighbors.

Simonton replied, "I mean that, after having obtained my promise of secrecy in regard to of a great and just cause—the cause of religious liberty and the European balance of power. No man ever made a great political design more thoroughly the idea and exclusive object of his life than William did. He was ardently devotine the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the matter in such way that, if the measures the cause of religious them, they have said to me that certain measures that the parties interested in them that the protection in his power. His ambition had also the characteristic of being associated with the triumph obtained my promise of secrecy in regard to them, they have said to me that certain measures the cause of religious them, they have said to me that certain measures the cause of religious them, they have said to me that certain measures the cause of religious them, they have said to me that certain measures the cause of religious them, they have said to me that certain measures the cause of religious them, they have said to me that certain measures the cause of religious them, they have said to me that certain measures the cause of From an interesting letter in the Boston Traveller, dated at Beirut, (Egypt,) 20th of October, we extract the following paragraphs, to show the progress of improvement under the energetic administration of the present Viceroy of Egypt, Mohammed Said:

"Another enterprise projected by the Viceroy, and sustained at his own expense exclusions."

ted to the work which he was accomplishing, and he considered his own aggrandizement as merely a means of that end. In his designs upon the Crown of England, he did not attempt to succeed by violence or disorder; his mind was too lofty and two well regulated to be ignorant of the incurable viciousness of such success, as it embraced the letter and spirit of the inquiry directed by the House to be made, but career was opened to him by England herself, witness. They consequently waived the interof Egypt, Mohammed Said:

"Another enterprise projected by the Viceroy, and sustained at his own expense exclusively, is a scientific expedition, to discover the
source of the Nile. The expedition will be
composed of scientific men of different councomposed of scientific men of different counties and he conducted by a young traveller.

Indicate viciousness of such success, and to submit to its yoke. But when the
career was opened to him by England herself,
the gave no more heed to the scruples of the
source of the Nile. The expedition will be
career was opened to him by England herself,
the gave no more heed to the scruples of the
private individual; he was anxious that his
career was opened to him by England herself,
the gave no more heed to the scruples of the
private individual; he was anxious that his
career was opened to him by England herself,
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private individual; he was anxious that his
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career was opened to him by England herself,
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source of the Nile. The expedition will be more of the participal theory in Composed of scientific men of different countries, and the conducted by a young traveller question meeting all those requirements, and adding a suggestion to his Excellency, that, should he fail to comply with the memorial. Had failure would give his enemies opportunities for examining his actions and mothers on of Mehemet Ali, it is thought the experiments of the mighty failen! When the prisoner searced the character of the petition, they will experiment the modern and the prisoner esteamed the character of the petition, they will experiment the modern and the prisoner esteamed the character of the petition, they will experiment the modern and the prisoner esteamed the character of the petition, they will experiment the prisoner esteamed the character of the petition, they will be a waited with much interest and resolute self-devotion. Preparations to meet again on the second Tuesday in June 100 to m

from the fact that he has made numerous excursions up both the Blue Nile and the White Nile. From what the natives told him, it aptractions.

Territorial Business. far as he had gone, the vegetation on the banks was luxuriant, and the reception given him by Tuesday, January 20th, was devoted in the the natives, though not always favorable, was not hostile.

House chiefly to the consideration of Territorial business. The only proceedings of gen-

not hostile.

"As I may not be nearer to the Desert of Sahara for some time to come, I will here add that, under the direction of a French General of Algiers, a boring has been made in the Desert for water, with the most complete such the office of surveyor general and to create the office of surveyor general the office of surveyor general

interruption, notwithstanding the thermometer stood sometimes at 1!5°.

"Should the same process be followed in the consideration of the memorial and proceedings

Desert between Mount Sinai and the Holy Land, which is as utterly without wells and fountains as in the days of the Israelites, though in some places puddles of brackish water are found, which neither men nor animals can disk work and the state of Celifornia with the recommendation. House bill to change the eastern boundary of the State of California, with the recommendadrink, probably the same success would follow, and travellers be saved the necessity of carry-

tion that it do not pass; and it was laid on the table.
Also, from the same committee, made an ad-

American Desert by the same operation, and thus an immense waste be made inhabitable by millions of human beings. At any rate, it is worth while to make the experiment.

Also, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the petition praying for the annexation of Carson Valley to California.

Wednesday, January 21, 1857.

Telegraphic Communication with England.

"The railroad already constructed and in operation between Alexandria and Cairo, is nore than one hundred miles in length; and Mr. Seward called up for consideration the hough the speed would fail to satisfy the gobill to expedite telegraphic communication for ahead Yankee, a full day being required to the uses of the Government in its foreign inter-

the fit comes over him, whatever the inconvenience and loss to the passengers. The road hereafter see fit to embark in,
Mr. Collamer entered into a full explanation is in the process of construction from Cairo to Suez, on the Red Sea, a distance less than that

Suez, on the Red Sea, a distance less than that rom Alexandria to Cairo, and will be completed by the end of the year. The line of electric elegraph will be extended to the same point and at the same time, where it is intended to connect it with the line projected to the East the amount should not exceed \$70,000 until findies."

Mr. Collamer entered into a full explanation of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one mouth nor more than twelve months.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no less than the next profits should be exceeded as any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one mouth nor more than twelve months.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no from Alexandria to Cairo, and will be completed by the end of the year. The line of electric telegraph will be extended to the same point and at the same time, where it is intended to the nett profits should be equal to a dividend the nett profits should be equal to a dividend of six per cent. per annum, and then not to exceed \$50,000 for twenty five years; and also House of Congress, shall be held to answer exceed \$50,000 for twenty-five years; and also a proviso at the end of the bill, that the arrangeent made by the British Government shall

proviso to the effect that the arrangement should not take effect until the matter was guarded by treaty, in the same manner as that relating to Central America. In case of war, the line would be valuable to Great Britain. but he did not see how it could possibly be House, for the reason that his testimouy touchmade so to us until we were placed on a paramate in the world therefooting with Great Britain. He would therefore move to amend the bill by adding a profile the set should not take effect until a mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved that treaty shell have been concluded and ratified the bill be referred to the Committee on the Ly the Governments of Great Britain and the Judiciary. He had no idea of that committee by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, whereby such provinces in North A merica as command the western terminus shall be subject to the principle of neutralization ferred to the proper committee or not refer adopted in the convention relative to Central America, and such other supplementary pro-visions thereto as may be ratified hereafter. This amendment led to a spirited discussion, which lasted until the hour for taking up the

special order—Messrs. Seward, Hale, Butler, Toombs, Rusk, Douglas, Hunter, and others, taking part-when the further consideration o the subject was postponed until half past twelve to-morrow, and made the special order for that The Senate then proceeded to the considera-

tion of the bill to establish a naval depot at Blythe island, near Brunswick, on the coast of Georgia, the motion pending being that of Mr. Mallory, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A protracted discussion ensued.

Question of Privilege

The Journal of vesterday having been readtion affecting the privileges of the House, sub-mitted the following report from the Select Committee appointed on the 9th instant:

The Select Committee appointed to investigate charge combinations, for the purpose of passing and of preventing the passage of certain measures during the preser Congress, respectfully submit the following special re-

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Ten cents a line for the first insection, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance

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my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on havings of the posts of the property of the posts of the property of the posts of

on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

eager for trade, being entirely dependent on English calico for clothing, a small piece of placed in the fatal situation of having at first that certain members have approached you, Euglish calico for clothing, a small piece of which would purchase a slave. Their language was sweet and expressive. Although their women, on the whole, were not well treated, a man having as many wives as he chose, they were complete mistresses of their own houses and gardens, which the husband dared not enter in his wife's absence. They were fond of show and glitter, and as much as \$150 had been given for an English rifle. On the arid plateau of the interior, watermelons supplied the place of water for some months of the year, as they do on the plains of Hungary in summer. A Quaker tribe on the river Zanga never fight, never have consumption, scrofula, hydrophobia, cholera, small-pox, or measles. These advantages, however, are counterballand and the summer agreement, but affording them all the protection in his power. His ambition had also the charaanced by the necessity of assiduous devotion

trated to the river, and ascended it to the distance of one hundred and twenty miles when he wrote. His intention was to go up the river agency of an aristocratic Senate, placed to the leader of an aristocratic Senate, placed do in view of that decision, as well as in view, as fer as he possibly could and he decisions that modest and severe, reserved and induced the total dependent policy, which seems only to belong to the leader of an aristocratic Senate, placed do in view of that decision, as well as in view. parts of the country, inquiring into the agricultural resources of California; and, as it may be a matter of general interest, I will, with your permission, respond to these interrogatories through the columns of your paper.

The wrote. His intention was to go up the river as far as he possibly could, and he declares that from its width and depth he has no doubt it is the real Nile. Mr. Rollet's opinion on such a subject is said to be entitled to great respect, California is next to Texas in quantity of land.

The wrote. His intention was to go up the river as far as he possibly could, and he declares that from its width and depth he has no doubt it is the real Nile. Mr. Rollet's opinion on such a subject is said to be entitled to great respect, from the fact that he has made a new considered very fully what I ought to the leader of an aristocratic Senate, placed do in view of that decision, as well as in view of other considerations. The result of my decision upon the subject has been to confirm me in the opinion, that whatever penalty I may suffer. I cannot answer that question. The suffer, I cannot answer that question. I beg the committee to understand that I have no other motive whatever in declining, but the simple one that I have stated before: that I do not see how I can answer it, without a dishonorable breach of confidence. The answer to the ques-tion can by no possibility be supposed to reflect discredit on myself, and I presume that my statement of that motive is corroborated by the facts as they appear before the committee must insist upon declining to answer that

question." The report, after commenting upon this state ment, closes with the following resolution:

ported a bill more effectually to enforce the at tendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to dis-

seconded, and under the operation increof the resolution reported by the committee was agreed to-yeas 164, nays 16. Those who voted in the negative generally explaining, as their names were called, that they did not believe he House had power in the premises.

The bill reported by the committee was there read twice, and is as follows: A BILL more effectually to enforce the attendance o witnesses on the summons of either Ho

Re it enacted, dec. That any person who may

e summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress, to give testimony of to produce any papers upon any matter before either House, or before any standing or select committee of either House, and who shall wil-fully make default, or who, appearing, refuses ahead Yankee, a full day being required to pass over it, the utility, public and private, is incalculable. The conduct of Said Pasha is often vexatious to travellers; for when he is travelling, he will sometimes detain the train for a day at some depot on the route, whenever the inconverge the fit comes over him, whatever the inconverge to the traveller of the payment of the fit comes over him, whatever the inconverge to the traveller of the payment might be leadily Government might. any sum which the English Government might liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in hereafter see fit to embark in,

criminally in any court of justice in the United States, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture, not differ from that already proposed to the New York Company.

States, or subject to any penacy of lotterate, for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House or any committee of either House, as aforesaid, and a Causes of the Success of the English and to.

Mr. Rusk avowed his intention to support or after the date of this act; and that no stateto which he shall have testified, whether before ment made or paper produced by any witness before either House of Congress shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact or produce any paper outhing which he may be examined b House of Congress, or any committee of either

being overslaughed in the manner proposed, and thought that the bill should either be re-

t all.
Whilst Mr. Davis, of Maryland, was speaking on the question,
The acting Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House, with James W. Simonton in

custody.

The Speaker stated that, unless the House the Sergeant at Arms should otherwise order, the Sergeant-at-Arms would take the prisoner before the Select Committee.

mittee.
On motion of Mr. Trippe, of Georgia, it was Resolved, That the Speaker do forthwith inform J. W. Simonton of the charge upon which he has been arrested, and propound to him the question, "Are you ready to show cause why you should not be further proceeded against for the said alleged contempt, and do you desire to be heard in person or by counsel, pay or at to be heard in person or by counsel, now or at what time?"

The Speaker then said : James W. Simonton, you have been arrested by order of the House, and now stand at its bar charged with an alleged contempt of its authority and power, in refusing to answer questions propounded to you by the Select Committee appointed to make investigations in relation to certain charges made against the honor and character of the House. The report of the committee upon which the arrest has been made will be read to you, after which, the Chair will propound certain questions to you by authority of the House.

That, during the progress of their investigation, they have summoned as a witness J. W.
Simonton, the correspondent of the New York

trict, for misdemeanor, and, on conviction,

the court for the protection of his rights

citizens, hits his friends, the Border Ruffian

"To secure the great privilege of determ

subdues his people by the sword?

GOVERNOR GEARY'S MESSAGE.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy

from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, and should permit all doubtful ques

ons to remain in abeyance until the formatio

of a State Constitution.

"On the delicate and exciting question of Slavery, a subject which so peculiarly engaged

the attention of Congress at the passage of our organic act, I cannot too earnestly invoke

you to permit it to remain where the Constitution of the United States and that act place

it, subject to the decision of the courts upo

l points arising during our present infar

"The repeal of the Missouri line, which wa

a restriction on popular sovereignty, anew con secrated the great doctrine of self-government and restored to the people their full control

"Justice to the country and the dictates

sound policy require that the Legislature

should confine itself to such subjects as wil

preserve the basis of entire equality; and when a sufficient population is here, and they choose to adopt a State Government, that they shall be 'perfectly free,' without let or hindrance, to form all their domestic institutions

in their own way,' and to dictate that form of

Government which, in their deliberate judgment, may be deemed proper.

"Many provisions of chaper 66, entitled 'Elections,' are ojectionable. Section 11th, requiring certain test oaths, as pre-requisites

he peculiar features of these test oaths should

aw-abiding and patriotic, until the contra

learly appears. Sworn obedience to partic

Justice will ever commend itself to the support of all honest men, and the surest means of in

uring the ready execution of law is to mak

so pre-eminently just, equal, and impartia

"Section 36th deprives electors of the gre

afeguard of the purity and independence

vember, 1856, requires all voting to be viva

ection 9th, which provides that 'if all th

vote by ballot, and after the first day of

otes offered cannot be taken before the

period of not less than ninety days, and

le persons. Too

be appointed, to visit not only negro quarter, but 'any other place,' suspected of unlawfu assemblages of slaves." * * *

our Territorial Government; destroys the fre dom of speech and the privilege of discussion

people properly to mould their institutions their own way. The freedom of speech and

and penalties of perjury.

s to command the

s intended to affect.

he elective franchise.

cers are likely to be

lished, and all citizens presumed to b

tes has seldom secured that object

respect of those whom

I mean the right

over every question of interest to them both north and south of that line.

epeal of certain statutes:

pretty severely:

and do you desire to be heard in person or by counsel, now or at what time?"

Mr. Simonton stated that he was ready to answer, and to answer now; and thereupon entered upon a defence of considerable length, conclusion asking the privilege of being heard by counsel. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved the fol-

J. W. Simonton having appeared at the bar of the House according to its order, and the cause shown for the said contempt being insufficient: Therefore,
Resolved, That the said J. W. Simonton be

continued in close custody by the Sergeant at-Arms, or, in his absence, by William G. Flood, during the balance of this session, or until discharged by the further order of the House, to be taken when he shall have purged the contempt upon which he was arrested, by testifying before said committee.

The question was taken, and decided in the

affirmative—yeas 135, nays 34.

Mr. Orr moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on

Before the question was taken, Mr. Smith, of Alabama, asked consent

submit the following:
Whereas the House has ordered Mr. J. W. Simonton to be punished for contempt; and whereas the reason assigned by the said Simonton is, that he is unwilling to violate confidence; and whereas it is the duty of the House to give said Simonton a chance to be released: There

Resolved, That the Clerk be required to call the roll alphabetically, and that each member in answering to his name, rise in his place, and indicate whether or not he is willing to release Mr. Simonton from the obligations of secrecy Objection was made; and then, at ten mi utes to five o'clock, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E, one square south of City Post Office.

Unfortunately for us, the work of renewing our list, which was going on handsomely, is greatly interfered with. We suppose that in many parts of the country it is impossible for subscribers to reach their post offices, and those who had undertaken the task of beating up for subscriptions, may be so delayed as to give over, discouraged. We hope not. We have continued to issue our usual edition, so that we can readily supply the numbers from the beginning of the volume, and to those who wish to preserve unbroken files. As soon as the weather will permit, will not our friends resume the work that has been suddenly suspended?

Mr. GIDDINGS, by the advice of his physician, has left Washington, and gone home. He requires rest and perfect exemption from excitement. His many friends in Washington feel much anxiety in regard to the consequences of his late attack.

FREE LABOR .- Mr. George W. Taylor, Philadelphia, has, for the last ten years, been sedulously engaged in promoting the Free Labor cause, by maintaining, at considerable expense and labor, a periodical, advocating the movement, and sustaining an establishment for furnishing supplies of Free Labor Dry Goods and Groceries, as will be seen by an advertisement in our columns. We commend his enterprise to the attention of our readers.

LET US TAKE CARE OF OUR ALLIES.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a De cratic paper, long known for its extreme views on the Slavery Question, and which signalized itself by opposing the policy of the present Administration, in its recognition of the "Softs," in contradistinction to the "Hards," of New York, now that its neighbor, the Enquirer, appears to be committed to ultra measures. has tacked ship, and is standing on a differen course. It is "national, eminently national," hates sectionalism, hates it intensely-and thinks the Northern Democracy ought not to be called upon to sacrifice itself to extreme measures. Of course, it cannot be expected that two leading organs in the same place should play exactly the same tune.

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner LET US TAKE CARE OF OUR NORTHERN AL-LIES-WE NEED THEM.

Two things follow, of necesity, viz: 1st, that all ultra Southern measures and dogmas not embraced in the platform of National Democ racy, and inconsistent with the essential con atism of the Democratic party as a na tional organization, must be frowned upon by the party at the South; and, 2d, that in our advocacy of the conservative national measures and principles which do belong to the scheme f National Democracy, we must not forget, in choosing our modes and terms of doing so, that our party pervades the whole North, and embraces a considerable fraction of the Northern people, who may be overthrown by our own giddiness and folly. Of the class of measures essentially in con

flict with those embraced in the Democratic schedule, the insane proposition to revive the African slave trade, which has been broached by notoriety seekers and madcap visio South, to put down the price of labor to nothing, and fill the South with gibbering idiots, us consumers, and brute imbeci the other proposition, long ago tried and found wanting in practicability and wisdom, to aban don the policy of Federal imposts on foreign trade, and to resort to excise levies-filling the and with swarms of petty Federal office-holders, as numerous and postiferous as the frogs or the locusts or the lice of Egypt—these prop-ositions, and such as these, we hold it to be the duty of the National Democracy of South not only to condemn, oppose, and to scout, but to treat as at war with the whole schedule of Democratic measures, and really, if not intentionally, as inimical to the Natio nocratic party as Know Nothingism or

Need we show the urgent necessity for ob serving these counsels, beyond the obvious pro priety which they carry in their simple enunc Pray, how and by whose agency did it happen that the principles and measures of the National Democracy were supported in every locality of the North, supported successfully in many cities and districts, supported effectively and triumphantly in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois? It was onal Democrats engaged in no holyday work. It was a dress parade, a sham battle we had at the South. We are puffed up with valor, and inflated with superabu dant courage, at our easy victory—and our giddy holyday sol-diery naturally feel, that after so facile a triumph they can carry any absurdity and ultraism a

Holyday giddy Democrats of the South may think it an easy matter to invent absurd propo gitions, and to use them as ladders to climb to the pinnacles of notoriety; but the party which national policy, creed, and vitality and which has a devoted army of self-sacrificing and which has a devoted army of sent-sacrincing soldiery at the North—standing in the throat of danger, under the eye of a vigilant, malig-nant, and unrelenting enemy—is bound to con-sult the safety of its heroes, before diverting itself with the antics of its clowns!

To maintain our power, we must preserve the Democratic organization. To preserve the Northern Democratic allies, we must not call selves, and regain power in the free States they

them; in every way maintain order and quie have lost-and then-and then-time enough which has been read to you has been adopted by the Hcuse, and in virtue thereof you have by the Hcuse, and in virtue thereof you have moderate and "national" policy is counselled, not by the Richmond Enquirer, but by the

SECURITY OF SLAVE SOCIETY.

The following editorial from the Richmond Va.) Enquirer, of January 8th, is quite suggestive. Recollect-a few months ago, the solid preparation of Virginia for a state of war was vaunted loudly by that paper and by Govrnor Wise, in manifestoes without number. rirginia was a match for a world in arms. A very little thing was the Union to Virginia. Virginia held the Federal Government to be ighter than chaff-at twenty-four hours notice, ould put one hundred thousand armed men in the field, thoroughly disciplined, amply provisioned, ready at a moment's warning to capure the United States forts and arsenals, march upon Washington, and take possession of the President, Cabinet, Archives, and Congress to

forth the manifest blessings of Slavery? O, the failure of free Society! O, the triumph of slave Society! How docile, how subordinate, how affectionate the slave; how wedded to the naster; how productive; how fat, and cosy, and jolly; how free from responsibility and care; how well trained to appreciate his high privileges; how beautifully harmonized the reations of Labor and Capital! At last, the world is beginning to open its eyes to the ublime truth, the revelation first made to the South, that Slavery is the only refuge on earth from the curses of free society and hireling labor-and the time is coming when the poor, starved, degraded white laborer, convinced by our arguments, will knock at the door of that lissful heaven now vouchsafed alone to the

Bear in mind these charming representations while reading the following very practical article from the Enquirer:

NECESSITY AND PLAN OF A PERMANENT PA-No doubt, the recent rumors of impending urrection have excited a sensation of unea

insurrection have excited a sensation of unea-siness and apprehension throughout the com-munity. It is fortunate, indeed, that we have only to deplore a passing panic, since the de-velopments have revealed so very prevalent a spirit of mutiny, if not a general purpose of re-volt, among the slave population. If the affair is to be turned to proper account, we may con-gratulate ourselves on securing the safety of he community at the trifling inconvenience of momentary alarm.

There is reason to fear, we know, lest this

happy escape may induce the belief that the cry of danger in the first instance was a false cry of danger in the first instance was a faise alarm, and people may now be disposed to ridicule their idle apprehensions. In such an event, the negro population will be indulged in a still greater license of conduct, the rigor r police will be still further relaxed, and our social system will be more exposed than ever to the peril of a sudden servile revolt. In his way the salutary lesson of these recent dis urbances will be perverted to our own inse urity, and we may have to suffer the penalty of a foolish contempt of a providential admo

Although no actual outbreak has occurred among the negro population of Virginia, yet nobody can deny that they have very generally discovered an insubordinate impulse, and very generally entertained some indefinite idea of asurrection. Now, this is a fact of the gra vest consequence. Shall we make no pro-vision against the danger to which we find our selves perpetually exposed? All sensible men will acknowledge the pertinency of this in

In every community on earth, the security of ociety is protected by adequate arrangements for the prevention and suppression of sedition or revolution. But, in Virginia, a long exemption from any sort of social violence has begot ten a sense of security which scorns either police or military protection. Few people unany organized means of defence against a servile revolt. We have no permanent patrol; and it is quite impracticable to provide an effi-cient system on the spur of a sudden alarm. that would be to lock the stable after the horse is stolen; for the end and function of a patrol is to detect the earliest insubordi nate movement, and to prevent any combine tion of malcontent spirits. And not only are we thus exposed to the hazards of an unex pected outbreak, but we are absolutely destitute f the military force for its suppres

The last report of the Adjutant General the State discloses a condition of things which should not be suffered to continue for another ment. To be sure, the Governor's staff large enough for the Generalissimo of an infi te army, but the entire military force of the State might be garrisoned in a country meeting-house, or paraded on the playground of ar old-field school. It is questionable if the abo lition of the old militia system was a politic measure; it was certainly unwise to supply no substitute, and to leave the State without any sort of military establishment. But for the holiday regiment of the gallant Colonel August, and an occasional company in some of the in-terior towns, the military forces of Virginia would not suffice for a salute on the fourth of July. Yet we have an abundance of raw material, in arms and ammunition, and in the brave spirit of our people.

This statement should convince everybody of the need of some more satisfactory prepara the need of some investmentation against a possible outbreak among the slave population. Our deficiencies indicate the points to be protected; and we should be careful to secure our social safety by some adequate agency of preventiou and The people are very generally agreed tary system or other, whether on the voluntary nle, or after the good old fashion of o responded to the call of their country on the day of muster, in shirt sleeve and with walking cane. But less thought seems to be bestowed upon what we regard the more important regulation, viz: the establishment of a permanent patrol in the country.

The existing system, or, rather, no system of patrol, is not only inadequate to its purpose, but is liable to much abuse. Now, the plan re propose contemplates the organization of patrol force in each magisterial district of State, to be composed of persons of good respective bailiwicks, to be held to a rigid offiesponsibility, and to be constantly em oyed in preserving order and quiet among ulation. Perhaps, by increasin the pay and numbers of the present constabulary, the duties of a patrol might be imposed upon them. The two systems readily admit o

ch combination. We submit these suggestions with the view of directing the public mind to the subject. If any crude idea of our own may be developed into racticable system by some more capable per n, we shall be very happy to present his pla o the public. All are agreed that the safety community is not now sufficiently protected; let every one contribute what he can to supply the deficiency. Our columns are pen to correspondents.

Are not our friends in the free States resting n false security? If such dangers beset that perfect form of social life, called Slavery, how s Free Society to escape? Why is it that no recautionary measures are adopted to preven the insurrection of hireling labor? Suppose porrowing a hint from the Enquirer, we suggest the plan of a permanent patrol in the free States, o preserve them against the uprising of their industrial classes. Let it embrace the organization of a patrol force in each county, to be composed of gentlemen of good character, to be supported by a levy on all the household Democratic organization, we must save our of the county, to be held to a rigid responsi Northern Democratic allies. To save our bility, whose business it shall be to exercis strict supervision over mechanics, shopkeeper upon them to undertake or countenance ex- and workingmen of all classes, see to it that treme measures on the subject of Slave- they are not out at a later hour than 9 o'clock ry. Give them a chance to recover them- at night, on pain of being flogged, that no schools or public meetings be tolerated among

mong them ! It is painful, on some accounts, to indulge mockery on so grave a subject; but those who are familiar with the miserable tirades of the champions of Slavery against free labor and free society, will admit that it is fairly pro-

POSITION DEFINED-NO APOLOGIES.

The President, in his Annual Message, ac used the Republican Party of harboring the urpose to interfere, by force or legislation, for he abolition of Slavery in the States. The cusation was repeated in the Senate and House of Representatives, in every variety of form, by members of the Buchanan Party, from free and slave States, for the purpose o ustifying the extreme Southern men in the osition they had taken, of virtual resistance the inauguration of Colonel Fremont, had e been elected, and also to prejudice the Re publican Party in the free States, by alienating rom it the majority of their citizens, who be lieve that Slavery within the States is beyond the jurisdiction or action of the Federal Gov roment. Convince them that the Republican Party really harbors the purpose imputed to it and they will not only cease to regard with adignation the defiant position of Southern extremists," but withhold their suffrages from nen whom they will consider as mere Revoluionists. The leaders of the Buchanan Party vere pertinacious in the accusation, and, en irely overlooking the Republican platform, garbled loose reports of stump speeches, and quoted, now, from the disciples of Gerrit mith, then, from the school of Mr. Garrison, holding the Republican Party responsible for heir utterances.

What was to be done? Did the Republican epresentatives and Senators in Congress enter ain any such purpose or not? If not, would it have been right to ignore or evade the accusaion, and thereby not only virtually give currency to a Libel, but to a Libel intended and calculated, as they believed, to do great mischief? Did they believe that the Party they epresent entertained any such purpose? If not, would they not have been recreant to their highest obligations, to suffer it to be misrepre

sented, and that, too, to its hurt? But one answer can be given. Their duty vas, to tell the truth and confound the false accuser. If they did not hold, with Gerrit Smith, that the Federal Government, through Congress or the Supreme Judiciary, has a right abolish Slavery within the States; or with Mr. Garrison, that "the Constitution is a cove nant with death and an agreement with hell." and ought to be abrogated, what should hinde them from saying so? By what code of honor morality am I bound to admit by my silence that I hold opinions which I do not hold, that favor a policy which I do not favor, but believe to be injurious? We respect the gentlemen named; they are bold, manly, large-heart ed men; they have their own doctrines and oolicy, and adhere to them; but, to prove our independence and courage, is it necessary that we should endorse their peculiar doctrines, or we not only disbelieve them, but believe that any movement founded upon them must fail of the great object-the final extinction of Slavery in a peaceful and beneficent way?

Some of the Republican members of Con ress may have devoted too much atten tion to the charges preferred against them ome may have shown undue sensitiveness ome, in their anxiety to vindicate themselve against the charge of intending forcible inter erence within the States, may have forgotten to assert the right of man everywhere, to protest, to exert his moral influence, against the wrongs of man everywhere. But it is not true, that they have "interlarded their speeche with a great profusion of explanations and pologies to the slaveholders." They have de ied the imputations of their adversaries, the have defined their own position, they have bold declared their adherence to the doctrine and policy promulgated in the Republican platform; not content with this defensive posiion, they have turned upon their accusers exposed the double-dealing by which they chieved many of their successes at the North enounced the disloyalty to the Union, betrayed many of them at the South, and refuted their odious doctrines of Squatter Sovereignty Federal Slavery, and the superior blessedne slave labor and slave society. Call you this pologizing to slaveholders? What! has it me to this, that a member must admit, b ilence or evasion, that he is an "incendiary "fanatic," or "cut-throat," to prove his title lear to a "backbone?" Must be proclaim loctrines he does not like, rail, rant, hurl upor his opponents a storm of fiery epithets, to dem estrate that he is a great-hearted reformer? For one, we are not greatly disturbed l false accusations: very small space have w ever occupied in defending ourselves; bu it is not worth while to permit our good to be evil spoken of. If we held the doctrine of Mr. Smith or Mr. Garrison, we should say so; as we do not, and never did, we say that. Have we not a right to our position and have we not a right to define and maintain it? Are not those gentlemen even nore careful in this work of definition? Alas for the Republicans! Radical Abolitionists and Disunion Abolitionists may severally define their positions, and disclaim concurrence

ercise the same right, O, they are cringing they are apologizing to slaveholders! The true policy is, to make short work efinitions and explanations. We do not noose to stand upon the defensive; we do not ermit our adversaries to make the issues for us; we do not allow ourselves to be arraigned at their bar. So vulnerable and indefensible are their principles and measures, that we can occupy our time to better purpose in assailing and exposing them, than in repelling their senseless charges of "disunionism," cism," and "incendiarism,"

with Republicans; but if the Republicans ex

CHINESE TROUBLES .- It seems that the Ame cans in Canton were not so deeply involved in he late troubles there as was at first repre ented. The United States frigate Portsmouth had once returned a fire from a Chinese for but that was all, The cause of the British uarrel was, the rescue by the Chinese authorities of a number of Chinese criminals, from a British vessel called the Arrow, in violation of the treaty of 1842. The criminals were at last eturned; but as the Chinese officials refused o apologize, or give assurance that such an act should not be repeated, Admiral Seymour roceeded to bombard the city. A detachment hen attacked the city, entered it, and sacked he palace; and in this party were several merican volunteers, our Consul at Hong Kong, General Keenan, among them, who distinguished himself by his daring.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM GREAT BRITAIN .t is now said that Lord Napier is the new British Minister. He is unmarried, about thirty-five ears of age, a son of Lord Napier, who died eight or ten years ago. The Manchesier Guard ian says he will leave for America on the 7th February, and be accompanied by the new consuls to be appointed in the places of those pleases, and punish it, as it pleases—a most

THE SUGAR TAX AGAIN.

ugar tax, says, "our sugar crops are subet to large fluctuations." Very true; but our es not increase and decrease to suit the sugar crop. Why make a steadily-increasing population dependent upon so fluctuating crop, which, at the best, can supply but a third of the demand?

The Bulletin says protection has been exended to the iron, cotton, and woollen interests of the North-why withhold it from the sugar nterest of the South? We are not a Protec ionist, but the doctrine of Protection, absurd s it is, does not propose to foster the growth or nanufacture of what may not be finally so deeloped, as to need no protection. It assumes hat we can produce enough iron at home, to ender us independent of the foreign supply, we secure it against competition long enough or the profitable investment of sufficient labor and capital. This is true-and it is no les rue, that without such protection, we should n due time accomplish the same result-we think, in a better way. But who makes any such assumption in relation to the sugar rowth? All the protection in the world can not bring it up to the demand-cannot enable the planters to render us independent of for eign supplies. We have always been, and shall always be, dependent upon other counries for the larger portion of our consumption. The sugar tax, then, cannot be justified by the octrine of Protection. It is simply in the naure of an onerous and a perpetual bounty, paid by the millions of the People, to between two and three thousand planters, to enable them to live luxuriously.

Withdraw protection, says the Bulletin, an any of the planters would be ruined. Be it o-is the temporary loss of a few hundred planters to outweigh the rights and interests of the American People? But, ruin would not follow. If the planters could not raise sugar profitably without protection, they would transfer their capital and force to the growth of cotton or rice, for both of which the market is always brisk. But, it is quite likely that the abolition of the protective duty would, in the end, by subjecting the planters to competition, make them more thrifty, more careful, more economical, more attentive, and there fore more productive. Security against competition is not the best way to promote indus try and invention.

But, says the Bulletin, abolish our protective duties, and you will soon see the Spanish Government laying additional export duties, s that the price of sugar will still be kept up. Very well-its folly then will afford the very rotection which, you say, is necessary to the American planter. If the Spanish Government is fool enough to oppress its subjects liminish consumption, and of course produc tion, by absurd duties, giving rise to enormou prices, then there is no necessity for the Ameri can Government to play the fool too.

As for the sectional clamor got up by a fer Southern papers against the repeal of the tax, it is ridiculous. One hundred thousand hogslie under the imputation of holding them, when heads of sugar is rather a small item to constitute a great Southern interest. The seven or eight millions of white People at the South are hardly dependent for existence on twenty-four hundred planters.

We suppose the People of the South, like their brethren of the North, use a good deal of augar, and would have no more objection than they, to paying six cents a pound, instead of twelve or fifteen. The sugar tax is a national wrong-all sections would be benefitted by its

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

requiring certain test oaths, as pre-requisites to the right of suffrage, is wrong, unfair, and unequal upon citizens of different sections of the Union. It is exceedingly invidious to require obedience to any special enactment. The following bill passed the House las Chursday, only twelve voting in the negative. witnesses on the summons of either House of Congres

and to compel them to discover testimeny. SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any person nummoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress, to give testimony or produce papers upon any matter either House, or any committee of either House of Congress, who shall wilfully make default, or who, appearing, shall refuse to answer any ques ion pertinent to the matter of inquiry in con tion before the House or which he shall be examined, shall, in addition to e pains and penalties now existing, be liable indictment as for a misdemeanor in any art of the United States having jurisdicti thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not xceeding one thousand dollars, and not less han one hundred dollars, and suffer imprison ent in the common iail not less than one mont

or more than twelve months.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no erson examined and testifying before either louse of Congress, or any committee of either ouse shall be held to answer criminally i ny court of justice or subject to any penalt forfeiture, for any fact or act touching which e shall be required to testify before either committee of either House of ongress, as to which he shall have testified hether before or after the date of this act: and that no statement made or paper produced by any witness before either House, or before any mittee of either House, shall be competen stimony in any criminal proceeding agains nuch witness in any court of justice; and no vitness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to stify to any fact or to produce any paper uching which he shall be examined by House of Congress, or any committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact or the production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous. *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury ommitted by him in testifying as afores Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when a witness shall fail to testify, as provided in the previous sections of this bill, and the facts shall be reported to the House, it shall be the luty of the Speaker of this Hou ent of the Senate to certify the fact, under the seal of the House or Senate, to the District Atorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty

t shall be to bring the matter before the graud If this bill become Law, gentlemen who shall ereafter prefer charges of corruption against nembers of Congress, will, of course, be pre pared to produce their evidence; and members, knowing that the sweetly constraining force of Law will bring out the Truth, will find themselves braced up in their purpose to lead a pure and pious life.

The bill was opposed in the Senate by Mess Iale, Seward, Pugh, and Wilson, chiefly on the round that it was hastily drawn up, and might work detriment to the liberties of the citizen out on the question of its passage, Messrs, Hale Pugh, and Wilson, alone voted in the negative. Possibly, time may show defects in it; some of its provisions are not sufficiently guarded; but we trust it will have the effect of bringing to light "the hidden works of darkness." People ought to be prepared to tell the ruth, and if they refuse, be compelled to do so. The measure has nothing to do with the liberty of the press-it applies equally to all citizens whoever they may be-the editor or the letter writer may write just as freely as ever, provi ded that, when he charges members of Congress with corruption, be he prepared boldly to name them, and produce his evidence.

Without such a bill, Congress would have th power to summon witnesses in any investi gation it might order, and to punish contempt and its power, in this respect, is almost unlimit ed, certainly indefinite,

the press, and the right of public Either House may define contempt, as people, are the great constitutional safeg of pepular rights, liberty, and happiness." dangerous power. The bill, while it does not

alienate it, certainly reduces it to a definite | The Mails.—The snow, ice, and cold, make | the lessons we gather from the history of one | is eminently qualified to do justice to its merita The New Orleans Bulletin, upholding the quantity in a large number of cases. It defines bad work with the mails. We get our papers or another of the persons who move back and are to the point. contumacy in a witness, as contempt makes it and letters, if at all, quite irregularly; our forth through her story; but it is merely a misdemeanor, determines the penalty, and subscribers, we presume, are no better off. At bracing up of firm resolutions, self-reliance, and pulation is not. The crop of human beings makes it the duty of the Judiciary to try and no time for the last twenty years has the the energetic putting forth of conscious powers, punish it under the rules regulating judicial weather interfered so much with our correst with little of trust or aid from above. There procedure. It seems to us that this is much pondence and the delivery of our paper. afer, and better every way, than to leave the whole subject to be determined at the discretion The Rebielo. of a popular body, acting without fixed principles, exercising an almost unlimited power, at HISTORY of the Shawnee Indians, from the Year 1681 t time when passion, prejudice, or party spirit,

1854, inclusive. By Henry Harvey, a Member of the might bear sway. So repugnant is this power to the popular sentiment, that hitherto the atmpt to exercise it has resulted, not in constrainng the unwilling witness to disclose the truth, but in making a kind of a martyr of him, to be

admired in proportion to his endurance. Should the bill receive the signature of the President, hereafter the witness will understand precisely his legal duties and responsibilities; he will know that, if he refuse to answer, he will b liable to arrest and trial, by the court of the Disfine and imprisonment; and he can expect no more sympathy than other offenders. If, as has been suggested, the questions propounded in the course of the investigation, in his judgment affect his liberties as an American citizen, h can refuse to answer, and trust to the jury and HITTING HIS FRIENDS .- Governor Willard of Indiana, who was lately complimented by Mississippi with a public dinner, for his devotion to Southern doctrines, in his Inaugural, com menting upon the proscription of foreign-born ing their officers by the voice of a major ity, mankind have struggled for ages; and now, when it is secured, shall it be thrown away by selfish ambition? Are not the fre en who conquer freemen by violence, as much vrants over their fellow citizens as the despe should regard that man who deprives a legal voter of his suffrage as an enemy to liberty, a a tyrant, not satisfied that man should be free. of treaties, and in some cases, as it would who, allying himself to our nature, drank deep-Governor Geary's message, delivered at Le ompton, January 13, 1857. Had we room we should like to publish the whole; but we 1854, there were only about 900 of them left; woe. must confine ourselves to making a few exand still the cry is, "Give, give," and never tracts, recommending to the Legislature the does the rapacity and cupidity of the white man "The Territorial Government should abstain

tells a plain story, in simple, heart-spoken those whose cause he pleads, as it lies before his own view. His missionary labors for their es of distinguished chiefs are given in this They have their strong-drawn outlines of Slavery among the Indians; and the practice her own feelings bear her onward, her "Quak-kee-lee," and the Southern Methodist ed. In a dialogue between an educated Indian

while laboring among this tribe. A portrait

of Mr. Harvey also faces the title-page of the appointed for closing the polls, the judges shall, by public proclamation, adjourn such election until the following day, when the polls volume, which we hope our readers will peruse for themselves, and remember the "poor In shall again be opened, and the election dian" in their sympathies and prayers. ioned as before,' &c., offers great room fo fraud and corruption. Voting viva voce, the MILES AND FROWNS. By Sarah A. Wentz. New Yor ondition of the poll can be ascertained at any D. Appleton & Co. 1857. noment. If the party having the election offi ers are likely to be defeated, they have the How a dedication, "To my father and mother option of adjourning for the purpose of drum-ming up votes, or, in the insane desire for vicwho have blessed me from infancy, whose British Review, on the works of Dr. Chalmers, teachings, if obeyed, will bless me throughout tory, may be tempted to resort to other mean eternity," grips in upon one's heart! What at Moscow, by the correspondent of the London even more reprehensible. The right of voting by ballot is now incorporated into the Const can we do with a book so consecrated? Are Times, are fitting accompaniments. There is we going to speak of it with approbation or in a choice variety of articles from different British ations of nearly all the States, and is classed censure? Reader, wait and see. We will be periodicals. The most prominent of these are. with the privileges deemed sacred. The argunents in its favor are so numerous and over whelming, that I have no hesitation in recom mending its adoption. The election law shoul-be carefully examined, and such guards throw round it as will most effectively secure the anctity of the ballot-box, and preserve it from the taint of a single illegal vote. The man who vill deliberately tamper with the elective fran chise and dare to offer an illegal vote, strike t the fountain of justice, undermines the pil lars of society, applies the torch to the temple of our liberties, and should receive severe punish of a mingled mood from it, as we proceed in nent. As a qualification for voting, a defin eriod of actual inhabitancy in the Territory the exclusion of a home elsewhere, show e rigidly prescribed. No man should be per noticed, and then whisper some words of cheer mitted to vote upon a floating residence. should have resided within the Territory for district where he offers to vote at least ten day best, just now; and, if we might venture the immediately preceding such election. All the voters should be registered and published for hope, it would be regarded with as kindly a certain time previous to the election. Fals feeling as that with which we write.

voting should be severely punished, and false swearing to secure a vote visited with the pains The opening chapters bear evidence of u tried skill. As she goes forward, the author gains more confidence, and writes with mor "In this connection, your attention is als invited to chapter 92, entitled 'Jurors,' Th reedom from peculiarities which mar her pages chapter leaves the selection of jurors to the absolute discretion of the Marshal, Sheriff, or There are occasional grammatical errors, man nerisms, and a certain stiffness and artificial Constable, as the case may be, and affords gree construction of sentences. In her choice of oom for partiality and corruption. The name of all properly qualified citizens, without party distinction, should be thrown into a wheel or words, she sometimes fails of the best for her meaning. We presume she can hardly be conbox, and, at stated periods, under the order the Courts, jurors should be publicly drawn by scious how frequent is the recurrence of certain responsible persons. Too many safeguards ing eyes, glances, looks, &c .- as furnishing the ury, in order that it may still continue to o enpy that cherished place in the affections of the people so essential to its preservation and improvement, and so of a degree of exaggera "The 122d chapter, in relation to 'Patrols,' is unnecessary. It renders all other property liable to heavy taxation for the protection of tion in some of the situations. There are i consistencies in the management of the plot and we do not find all that easy inworking and slave property, thus operating unequally upo outworking of the entanglements of hearts and citizens, and is liable to the odious charge of being a system of espionage, as it authorizes the patrols, an indefinite number of whom may

There are meetings and partings, mistake and misunderstandings, reconciliations, joys and sorrows, crosses and counter-crosses er "Ghapter 151, relating to 'slaves,' attacks the equality which underlies the very theory of for many a tale as long again. Effective scen are not wanting, and the issues of the discipline of life come out clear enough; feelings are man so essential to uncloak error, and enable the ifested that we approve, and we see a recognition of the power of friendship and fonder affect tion to soothe and lessen many of the ills that bear in upon the probationer here in time nal safeguards The necessity of endurance and self-sacrifice and the benefits of adversity, too, are taught in New York Evening Post, whose senior editor Governor's salary.

are situations and states of the heart that seem almost necessarily to suggest such a resort; but when we look to meet with it, it is not

human sorrows, once felt and shared in, comes Religious Society of Friends. Cincinnati: Ephraim not nigh to join the company, or is not permit-Morgan & Sons. 1855.

A plain story of the wrongs suffered by a poor

ted to breathe out a word of divine consolation
to the lone and heart-stricken? It is strange
of the kind in our language. If he ha people. Mr. Harvey has lived long enough to us that this adaptation can be so overlooked, pleted the work, we are not sure that we s among them to acquaint himself with the facts so wondrously forgotten. It is an unexplained writer in a New England journal has of their history. A follower of Penn, with phenomenon, but for the darker view we have whom they in common with others made a to see the human heart in, as "deceitful and treaty, and yet more, we trust, too, a disciple desperately wicked," that the Sacred Scriptures of a Compassionate Redeemer, who would save reveal, and call on us to admit. And herein poetry. The catalogue of metrical which we have read is closed by that of all and every one who will come to Him, in the only can we read the solution, that nature, the spirit of brotherhood and sympathy for the conviction of a reigning God, even a Divine oppressed of every name and race, he stands | Providence, may lend their ministry to these up boldly for the right, and tells of broken necessities of ours, but the words that fell ten- of which the translator has brought great ar reaties and violated obligations, robbery, and derer than any ever elsewhere spoken on earth, circumvention, which the Indian has suffered may not call out a response from the bosom from the hands of a nation that is rearing the that heaves with the deepest sense of a need of monuments of its greatness over the hearth- them. And so that God should be permitted stones and graves of his fathers. He gives a to stand forth as a Father, as our Heavenly condensed summary of the intercourse of the Father, and yet He who taught to all mankind Shawnees with the Colonists, and subsequently that most sublime prayer, and for whose sake with this Republic, by which it would appear, our Creator seems, in his own Revelation, to that from their first treaty with Penn, in 1682, be made known to us as his Father and our up to 1755, they lived in unity with their white Father, and over whom, as his "beloved Lord," the repeal of the duty on sugar. Indeed, w brethren, principally confined to the Atlantic breaks the yearning message, "Hear him" hardly think it likely to do so, any more than regions of the Middle States, though reaching should scarcely seem to be in the mind or the would a treatise contributing to the extension ometimes to the Carolinas, and even in their memory of the depicted minister of the Gospel, of the manufacture of maple sugar. The roving penetrating as far as New Mexico. which is glad tidings to the wretched, and gives ject of the introduction of the Chinese About this latter period of 1755, roused by rest to the weary and heavy-laden. How much cane is to enable farmers to make their some outrages from the Colonists, they partly they lose of hold on soul-sympathy and the glow sugar or molasses. It seems to be demon joined the French, and contributed their aid to of an unutterable fervency of spirit, who, in ted that the plant can be successfully cu the memorable defeat of Braddock. During their semi-religious writings, can content them as far north as 41° or 42° of north latitude. the Revolutionary War, they also evinced a selves with drawing forth the imperfect exhi- possibly further. It possesses, also, the advandegree of hostility; and subsequently, smarting bitions of hearts swayed by a host of conflicting tage of being raised yearly from the seed, and under their wrongs, they were found in deadly interests, and yet make scarcely an allusion to is a fodder plant of no common excellence conflicts with our own troops. By a succession His recorded experience and words of promise.

The volume bears marks of careful study and preparation in the delineation of charac- scription of its character and peculiaritie seem willing to say, "It is enough." Mr. Harvey ter. In the main, the conduct of the story is there seems to be a very general disposit managed skilfully. The reader is taken by words. His aim is to present the situation of surprise at last, though he may have partially guessed some of the details of the close; for, after seeming to have made the way plain to welfare prove him their friend, and the many alliances that might have proved congenial, interesting facts he gives may well claim a and broken asunder ties that were formed, she hearing. One of the most striking of these is gathers up the separated threads, and untwists the account of the self-devotion and successful the snarl, and binds all at last together, so that interposition of one of his brethren and predethey are mutually satisfied and happy. This cessors in behalf of a poor Indian woman and is ingeniously done; and while it lengthens out her children, whom her tribe were about to and diversifies her plot, it at the same time alburn as a witch. The moral heroism of this lows her to exhibit the varying characters, and man of peace, and the power exercised over the embodiments and developments of passions the deluded and yet noble-minded chief, is and feelings, which has been her aim. She narrated with no attempt to embellish it; but possesses an analytic power of drawing forth the simple language is graphic, and charms the and delineating the diversified aspects and attention, and commands the admiration; and bearings of life, as it passes in the purposes we feel that if oftener such a spirit had heen and acts of individuals, brought into closer or exhibited in the dealings with these rude sons more distant relations, and are struck often by of the forest, less frequent would have been the the deeper thought which her anatomizing tales of Indian murders and outrages. Un- process on the heart reveals. In general, she doubtedly, there was a difference in the tribes has rendered her heroes and heroines—for with whom the early Colonists had to deal; and, there seem to be more than one—true to her as among all races, some were treacherous, own conception, as it appears from the purpose while others were friendly; but the instances of her story. Grace, Kate, Cousin Mary, Cousin of Massasoit, Pocahontas, of Cornplanter, and John, Miss Baldwin, Miss Cardover, Mrs. Hen-Logan, with numerous others, shows that a ry Judith Benzoni, as well as her husband, Mr. kindly heart and a noble spirit were not un- Waldron, Mr. Cardover, James Bedell, Walter common. A number of specimens of the speech- Gray, and others, are clearly-marked people. volume, and the whole is enlivened with varied their peculiarities—nor could one be substitudescriptions of the character and manners of ted for the other without impairing the whole. the Shawnees and kindred tribes, and the mis- Many of the scenes are well described, and sionary labors of the Friends among them. take strong hold on the reader's sympathies. One of the last chapters takes up the question After she is fairly entered upon her story, and of the Quaker, or, as the Indian calls him, the guage is more easy, and she writes with better effect. If, as we suppose, it be a first attempt, Missionary, in this respect, is strongly contrast- it is promising; for, with room for much im provement-some points of which we have, we and a slaveholding Missionary, there are some hope not unkindly, pointed out—there is evishrewd and severe hits at the inconsistency of dence of a determination to take pains, and, it the professed Christian, buying and selling his may be, excel. The work has cost its author brethren, which, we presume, are taken from reflection and care, and we think will be well what the author may have heard actually urged | received by the public.

> THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Literature. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor. January, 1857. York. (See Advertisement also in this Journal.) This number has been somewhat withheld by a delay in the execution of the plates. There are admirable engravings, portraits of Dr. Chalmers, and the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II. to which an article from the North and an account of the Coronation ceremo

honest, any way. These sheets came to us in | "The Nuns of Port Royal," from the London advance of their publication. We know not Quarterly Review; two from the Titan, viz: their author, and we have no special favor to "Notes and Gleanings in Science," and "Meexpect from the publisher; so we mean to form, moirs of the Duke of Saint Simon," a good f we can, and pronounce, an unprejudiced pendant to which is, "French Newspapers," judgment. "Smiles and Frowns!" Now, is from Bentley's Miscellany. Tait's Magazine there not something ominous in that title? And one of the best of its kind, furnishes a paper shall we be blamed if we catch somewhat, too, full of the strange and wonderful, as dreams, impressions, apparations, &c., under the title of our comments on the work? Shall we adopt | "The Lost Faculty; or, the Sixth Sense." the same order; or better, perhaps, in our case, One of the readable notices of a volume of memreverse it, and first mark out any faults we have oranda or literary gossip, drawn from Bentley's Miscellany, is as a sort of review of "The Reand encouragement to one just beginning, as we mains of John Bysom;" a weird story, well presume, with a trembling step, to try the rugged | told, from the Titan, called, "Greystone Hall;" paths of authorship? Yes; that suits our ideas | an appreciative view of "Pascal" and his works from the New Monthly Magazine; another, a are themselves the principal well-written notice of a recent work, giving a escription of "the Border Lands of France and Spain," especially of the almost unknown little Republic of Andorre; a sketch of "Sir John Ross," and his labors as an "Arctic Nav- is losing on this single supply fifteen igator;" one of Mr. Spurgeon, termed "the per week. Modern Whitfield;" and one on "Diamond Washing and Cutting;" and our readers may see that there is a very pleasant admixture of cials saw a man come out of an alley, topics for different tastes. One benefit of having load of wood on his shoulders. He went these selected articles brought before the public is, that, characterized as they are by correct allusions to the eye—dark eyes, blue eyes, flash- style, descriptive or argumentative, contributing a fair supply of knowledge of history, science, this has plenty of wood. When main feature by which the character is read and biography, depicting, in a lively way, the and known. In this respect there is room for aspect of countries scarcely known, and pre- and pay him. If you wish to put me senting a bit here and there of humorous sketching, they acquaint the reader with a varia tendency to check that inflated method of were without fuel and without food. The composition so greatly in vogue in this country, hopes, which lets the story go on gracefully as and which, we regret to add, is so popular. Their quiet, easy flow of words, as well as of thought, and their simple mode of narration, give a charm to these papers, which all mus feel; and no one can long be conversant with such specimens of good writers, without receiv

> ance. print's Fauer Translated by Charles Brooks Bost Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-

ing benefit in many ways from this acquain

ington, D. C. tion of Faust. The following remarks by the

"Lord Lewson Gower, now Lord Elles

published a metrical translation of Faust, wh dering to satisfy the tions. Subsequently appeared a metrical version, by Mr. Black, a Scotchman, we think more close to the original, but preserving litt of the poetic spirit.
"The late Mr. McCracken, of this city, tra

How is it that the heavenly sympathizer with dided cleverness, which more than twenty reasons. since were published in a magazine in conducted by C. F. Hoffman of a translation of Faust by Shelley is we pointed out certain mistakes of the made by Shelley; but, for our part, we a recently published, which is the only ion of the original, in all is metre, which we have, and to the eve

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE: Its History, Mode of cess in different portions of the United

We should be sorry if the publication of this little pamphlet had any influence to prev-

The compiler of this small work has bron together a number of statements by diffe seem by Mr. Harvey's statement, drawn from er than any one else could do of the cup of our persons, who have experimented on the plan the documents, subjected to the most unright most bitter anguish, and knew better than any in different portions of the country, as he eous and deceptive dealings, one portion after other, how, by his ministry, to give strength also done in Massachusetts. These are int another of their lands had been wrested from and grace in every hour of trial, and amid all duced by various statistics respecting the them, their numbers have diminished till, in the varieties of life's discipline of weal and sumption as well as production of sugar, and quite a detailed account of the introduction this new sugar plant into France, with a de try it, and large supplies of the seed are tributed in different directions from the Par Office and other sources, the publication of little manual on the character of the plant mode of raising it, uses, and method of n facture, is timely, and will be a valuable gu to the farmers and planters who may engage these experiments. With the further prose tion of the culture, of course larger works w he forthcoming.

ers." Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1857. For sa Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C

A harp that strikes for Freedom! a won hand that tunes its "words for the hour, pass down through weeks and years, and that gentler bosoms may with unselfish p respond to manly efforts that would save country from the curse of Heaven's day. The "Passion Flowers" claimed for one's name their welcome, nor does this ume on its titlepage; but the published binder has told the secret, if it were not kn before, as it doubtless was to many a fri that we owe the pleasure of our reading these pages to the poetical taste and chaste fancy of Mrs. Howe. There are some beautiful things in this book, and we har know which we like best; but "Maud, Baby," the parting from it, and "its retu rather seems to assert the strongest clair its sweet tenderness, and the pictured thou that image out the object of the mother's lowed love.

" With the ever that enest for the untried la And the little, stammering tongue, And the arms, like an amulet of price, O'er the mother's shoulders flung

And the curls that ring, like silver bells. With the voice's silvery chime, Each counted and combed, not broken yet

In the weary tangle of time.

Thy beauty shall train its blossom wreath O'er the homely fetters of care, While the household angels that cling Shall lighten the burden of prayer.

There, we have quoted three full state but how could we help it, bearing us as do back into the visions of the Past, and br ing over the heart with once-beheld forms features, never to be seen on earth again? Mrs. Howe also has not shrunk from tr

her skill with Tennyson, in his battle ele Hers is no mean effort, and some may think the better of the two. We could dwell on m these pages, and fix here and there marks of admiration, or quotation of nume ines fraught with rich conceits, all the m welcome for their deeper meaning or the fo ness that lies enwrapped within them; but i eedless-and we should perchance be begu beyond our limited space. One word only losing, we might say to the authoress-AG

FUEL FAMINE AT CINCINNATI. There has been much suffering at Cinci tely, from the scarcity of fuel. The low n the Ohio, before the close of navigati the ice, prevented the reception of a supplies for the winter, and the railroad since been unable to carry end mand. Public meetings have bee to devise measures for relief; and sever oads are transporting wood and coal freight. Liberal subscriptions of mo also made to purchase fuel for the several of the public meetings, large ion was bestowed on the coal-dea ing exorbitant prices; but it appears obliged to furnish coal upon cont made, at less than the present bushels of coal per day, delivered of or sixteen cents per bi of coal are thus described by the Cin

Gazette:
"One night last week, one of our cit him, and charged him with stealing it reply was, 'I have stolen it. My ch freezing with cold. I have no The man from whom I have noney. come, I will go and tell him what I hav will go to the station house with you with word; but, sir, for God's sake, let me take wood home first.' The other instance was sequence of their privation was, that on a king on Sunday morning, they found their infant, of five months old, lying strete out dead from privation and cold."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—The Indiana Sen stands firm against a Senatorial election-two Houses are also at dead lock on and question. The House (Democratic bill increasing the (Democratic) (salary, which must be done before he gurated, or it cannot be done at all. ate (Republican) passed a bill re-app the State. The House refuses to pass cause it will deprive their party of its

A noble life in A sacred tr Bright Island Be to him a

NO. 5

DR. K

The marvel of The self-for Stirs, like the A million h Eyes that sha Look dim w Where, from Sweet Isle Fold him in re Give back l Soothe, with t His winter-

Sing soft and From out th The ear that i Through his le He saw the Now, to the S He lifts in h

Rise, tremblin Amesbury, 1st THE To the Editor of The political h

day, assuming a

pride of the En

bear the inefficie to some extent, but both Govern tated with a secre war, in order to ablishing the n Britain, which, paired in the C smarting with in defeats and the was compelled to against Austria, ery, and, moreove Sweden its allian 1855, with the W every kind of dip for the purpose of tween France and friendship of the opening a chance the other Powers. The flatteries of t tainly not failed pressions upon sev ing the Emperor sations which so have brought fort ter for Foreign A unjustifiable, and the very result wl so anxious to obt Napoleon been a n by so paltry motiv to flatteries and b policy which he de mote the welfare of The hostile sent Court and Cabin against Sweden, ha

the most efficient s which appears to Swedish Diet prov willing to second tempting retaining interpretation of the Austria and English avoid every dispute newal of the war, t prompt in assuming they have actually peror of France is esy towards the de evidently actuated It is also to be obse ion are of no vital pendency or future It is certainly not duplicity of Russia, ernment and the F It could indeed not of the Emperor of

sudden change of fe

ook place in Engla

when an enterprise

by the combined fle

against the King o

the military forces

of the Court of Aust show how justified t urse which Austri to follow in this mat The conduct of A tempting at interferi mark, is scandalous vere rebuke. It is t German Powers will powerless in all ma Spain and Italy and nobody would countries, during the pute between Prussis an affair that might result in a general r Germany, though at could only prove disa Should Mr. Buchar litical blunder and m

couragement whatever introducing Slavery is much reason to a will be a war betwee England, as it is ser raimerston will perm accomplished, witho rmed force; and if and will find itself se of the European Pow FOUR DAYS LA

New York, Jan. 23.

rived at six o'clock th

are four days later America at Halifax. Lord Napier has bester to Washington. matist, having served Austria, Persia, Russ The London Times of on the ground that, th experience to he East, at any despond Continental Europe for a mission to Wash The proceedings of main obscure. Le Pomet on the 3d, but the attributed by ne to prepare the pro-new disagreement of

a new disagreement of pie, respecting the couple, respecting the couple than a pacific result.

The Swiss Government can be insurgents, if Fragments to put a stop the insurgents, if Fragments independence of Neuf their adhesion to the parangement cannot be saalogous basis, all the fand their rights and independence and their rights and independence and the saalogous basis, all the fand their rights and independent of the couple of the cou

ernor Polk succeeds Mr. Geyer.

March, 1861.

IOWA SENATOR.—James Harlan, whose seat

WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP .- Madison, Wis

Jan. 21.—A caucus of Republican members of the Legislature held this afternoon nominated

J. R. Doolittle for United States Senator.

cken, of this city, trans-rtions of Faust, with demore than twenty years a magazine in this city. ffman. The fragmen one of the finest things uage. If he had comnot sure that we should ast to Goethe's. Som nd journal has lately istakes of the meaning for our part, we are wi kes for the sake of the metrical versions sed by that of Brooks, only complete nal, in all its variations and to the execution as brought great art,

ts History, Mode of Culture, ce., with reports of its sue the United States, and letoston: John P. Jewett 8 the publication of this

influence to prevent on sugar. Indeed, we do so, any more than ating to the extension maple sugar. The ob. ers to make their own seems to be demonstra successfully cultivated of north latitude, and ssesses, also, the advanarly from the seed, and ommon excellence. small work has brough statements by differen erimented on the plan the country, as he has usetts. These are intro ties respecting the conroduction of sugar, and nt of the introduction of into France, with a deer and peculiarities. As ry general disposition to ies of the seed are dis-

ters who may engage i With the further prosect ourse larger works will the author of " Passion Flow-k Fields. 1857. For sale by

ections from the Paten

es, the publication of this

character of the plant

s, and method of manu

vill be a valuable guid

for Freedom! a woman words for the hour," eks and years, and tell with unselfish prais rts that would save our of Heaven's judgit owers" claimed for no me, nor does this volbut the publisher ret, if it were not known was to many a friend ure of our reading of ical taste and chastened There are some very s book, and we hardly best; but "Maud, the the strongest claim, fo d the pictured thought

ect of the mother's he ale for the untried lips nulet of price, lders flung ; like silver bells,

ed, not broken yet * * * * * 1 is blossom wreath on of prayer." ted three full stafizas

it, bearing us as they

s of the Past, and break.

once-beheld forms and en on earth again? not shrunk from trying on, in his battle elegy. and some may think it Ve could dwell on many powerless in all matters concerning the Scan ix here and there our dinavian Kingdoms.

Spain and Italy contain many fiery elements. r quotation of numerous and nobody would be surprised, should those countries, during the ensuing year, become the conceits, all the more er meaning or the fondtheatres of revolutionary struggles. The dis-pute between Prussia and Switzerland is also d within them; but it is ld perchance be beguiled

to the authoress-AGAIN

ace. One word only, is

E AT CINCINNATI. nch suffering at Cincinnal ity of fuel. The low water he close of navigation by e reception of adequaearry enough to meet eetings have been held r relief; and several rail wood and coal at smi riptions of money ar bscriptions of money asse fuel for the poor. At a meetings, large indignary in the coal-dealers for asking the coal-dealers for asking the coal-dealers for asking the principal sufferers, being all upon contracts previous in the present cost. The establishment uses forty day, delivered on contract thushel, and the contractor the pushel, and the contractor the property of the property of the property of the poor the poo bushel, and the contraction of the supply fifteen dollars the effects of the scarcity escribed by the Cincinnation

week, one of our city offi week, one of our city our me out of an alley, with a shoulders. He went up to im with atealing it. I have no wood and no liftom whom I have skell wood. When better times tell him what I have done wood to put me in jail, bu wish to put me in jan-house with you withou rod's sake, let me take to The other instance was of Friday last until Sundi d without food. orning, they found their lit-nonths old, lying stretched vation was, that on

TURE.—The Indiana Senate a Senatorial election.

Dat dead lock on anoth o at dead lock on asset of the done before he is in the done before he is in the done at all. ot be done at an.
assed a bill re-apportioni
ouse refuses to pass this,
te their party of its advaid and unjust arrangement
tes, by refusing to raise th

For the National Era DR. KANE IN CUBA.

A noble life is in thy care, A sacred trust to thee is given:
Bright Island! let thy healing air
Be to him as the breath of Heaven The marvel of his daring life-

The self-forgetting leader bold-

Surs, like the trumpet's call to strife, Eves that shall never meet his own, Where, from the dark and icy zone, Sweet Isle of Flowers! he comes to thee

Fold him in rest, oh, pitying clime! Give back his wasted strength again; Soothe, with thy endless summer time, His winter-wearied heart and brain.

Sing soft and low, thou tropic bird. From out the fragrant, flowery tree— The ear that hears thee now, has heard The ice-break of the winter sea. Through his long watch of awful night, He saw the Bear in Northern skies

Now, to the Southern Cross of light, He lifts in hope his weary eyes. Prayers, from the hearts that watched in fear. When the dark North no answer gave, Rise, trembling, to the Father's ear,

That still His love may help and save. Amesbury, 1st mo., 1857. E. H. W.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Sweden, December 22, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era:

The political horizon of Europe is, day after day, assuming a more threatening aspect. The pride of the English nation cannot patiently pear the inefficiency which the English army, to some extent, exhibited before Sebastopol but both Government and people appear agitated with a secret desire for a renewal of the war, in order to get the opportunity of re-establishing the military reputation of Great Britain, which, no doubt, was somewhat impaired in the Crimean campaigns. Russia, marting with indignation on account of its defeats and the humiliating peace which she was compelled to sign, and breathing revenge against Austria, which she accuses of treachry, and, moreover, desirous of avenging upon Sweden its alliance of the 21st of November. 1855, with the Western Powers, is employing every kind of diplomatic artifice and intrigues, for the purpose of breaking up the alliance between France and England, and of gaining the friendship of the French Emperor, and thus opening a chance for beginning hostilities with he other Powers, with more hope of success. The flatteries of the Russian Court have cer ainly not failed to make some favorable impressions upon several of the persons surroundng the Emperor of France; but still the accuations which some of the English papers have brought forth against the French Minister for Foreign Affairs have been altogether unjustifiable, and might have produced just the very result which the Russian Cabinet is the very result which the Russian Cabinet is firmer, but as yet there is no change in rates. So anxious to obtain, had not the Emperor Napoleon been a man who is not to be swayed tions in American. Bacon, in limited request, by so paltry motives, but who, alike insensible has receded 1s. to 2s. per cwt. The last quoo flatteries and blows, pursues the course of tation for lard was 65s. policy which he deems best calculated to pro-

note the welfare of France and his own great-The hostile sentiments which the Russian Court and Cabinet have of late displayed against Sweden, have induced the King to put the military forces of Sweden and Norway in the most efficient state; and the warlike spirit which appears to animate the now-assembled Swedish Diet proves that the nation is very willing to second the King in his defensive

test towards the defeated enemy, and resorted not to permit any trifling cause to kindle again from the immediate sovereignty of Turkey at the flames of war, England and Austria are

sult in a general revolutionary movement in

ermany, though at present such an attempt

could only prove disastrous. Should Mr. Buchanan commit the great po-

itical blunder and moral crime to give any en-

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 23,-The Collins steamship

London Times objects to his appointment the ground that, though well fitted by diplo

of the European Powers.

ca at Halifax.

buragement whatever to Walker's attempt at

evidently actuated by very different motives. It is also to be observed that the points in question are of no vital importance as to the independency or future safety of Turkey.

It is certainly not my intention to defend the duplicity of Russia, but I am still less ready to approve of the course which the English Government and the English press have pursued. nent and the English press have pursued. shall retain on the right bank of that stream It could indeed not but awaken the suspicion of the Emperor of France, when seeing the sudden change of feelings towards Austria that the town of Komrat, with a territory of about three hundred square versts.

"The Isle of Serpents has been considered as belonging to the mouths of the Danube, and it has been agreed that it goes with their destination. took place in England just at the very moment when an enterprise was about to be undertaken

to follow in this matter.

The conduct of Austria and Prussia, in at-

former condition, the territories situated west of the new boundary; and, to conform itself to the provisions of the negotiators of the peace, it has decided that those territories shall be annexed to Moldavia, with the exception of the tempting at interfering in the affairs of Denmark, is scandalous, and deserves a most sever rebuke. It is to be hoped that these two Delta of the Danube, which returns directly to Turkey.

"It has been decided, moreover, that on the erman Powers will have to learn that they are

PEACE OF EUROPE ESTABLISHED.

at six per cent. Subscriptions are at par.

The monthly debtor and creditor accoun

the Bank of France was published on Friday,

discounts and a decrease in bullion. The English money market is easier, and some bankers

the 9th, and showed an increase in commercia

have discounted at 5½ per cent. for the trade.

In breadstuffs a moderate business had bee

done during the week, and prices were without material alteration. Red wheat was quoted at

8s. 3d. to 9s.; white wheat, 9s. 3d. to 10s. per

70 Bs. Western Canal flour, 31s. 6d. to 32s. per bbl.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; Canadian, 33s. 5d. to 35s. per bbl.

Indian corn-mixed, 33s. 5d. to 34s.; yellow,

34s. to 34s. 6d.; white, 35s. to 36s. 6d. per 480

pounds.

Provisions.—In beef the feeling was rather

France.—Termination of the Conference.

30th of next March, at latest, the fixing of the boundary shall be effected, and that at the same date the Austrian troops and the British squad-ron shall have evacuated the Danubian Prin-"The Commission of the Principalities, the members of which are already at Constantinople, may therefore at that period proceed to the provinces, and fulfil the mission intrusted to it.

attoducing Slavery in Central America, there is much reason to apprehend that the result fill be a war between the United States and fagland, as it is scarcely credible that Lord

almerston will permit such an attempt to be complished, without opposing it with an amed force; and if so, I feel sure that Engand will find itself seconded by more than one of the European Powers.

Diogones. vices from Paris intimate that there is a growing probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a pacific solution of the Neufchatel question. A despatch from Berne, dated the Sth, states that the Federal Council of Switzerland, considering the new propositions which have been submitted to it by the Emperor Napoleon, and supported by the good offices of England, to be such as are acceptable to the Swiss Con-federation, has decided to convoke the Federal Assembly of Switzerland for the 14th instant, Atlantic, from Liverpool on the 7th instant, ar-fried at six o'clock this evening. Her advices are four days later than those received per Assembly of Switzerland for the 14th instant, to receive these propositions. A letter from Berne, of the 3d, in the Independance Belge, says, reliably, that the proposal is as follows:

"England completely approves of the last proposition made by the Emperor Napoleon, namely: that the Swiss Federal Council is requested to release the Nucleoted prisoners. Lord Napier has been appointed British Min-lifer to Washington. He is a practiced diplost, having served in similar capacities in Iria, Persia, Russia, Naples, and Turkey.

quested to release the Neufchatel prisoners solely out of regard for the friendly feeling of experience to represent the country in ast, at any despotic and military Courts Last, at any despotic and military Courts on the Emperor. The Emperor, in return, engages to endeavor to obtain from the King of Prussia the complete renunciation of Neufchatel. Should the King of Prussia refuse to negotiate on this consequence of the Emperor. basis, the Emperor will oppose any aggression on the part of Prussia against Switzerland, and will defend the independence of Neufchatel."

The audience given by the King of Prussia to Mr. Fay, the United States Minister to Switobscure. Le Pays says the Conference the 3d, but the Moniteur is silent. The attributed by some to the necessity for prepare the protocols, and by others to disagreement of detail, but not of princispecing the compensation to be paid to No apprehension is felt for any other Pacific result.

No apprehension is felt for any other Pacific result.

Swiss Government has declared its will stop to the proceedings against but that if Switzerland gave way, he might pos-

A secret conclave was held at Rome on 15th December, in which the state of the Romish Church in Mexico and South America was considered. The Pope complains bitterly of the don Times, the social condition of the Principles.

As well as rank. This last idea was proposed by France.

According to the correspondence of the London Times, the social condition of the Principles.

A secret conclave was held at Rome on 15th December, in which the state of the Romish Church in Mexico and South America was considered. The Pope complains bitterly of the doings of the new Government in Mexico, and declares all measures which it has taken against the authority of the Apostolic Chair to be null and void. He also denounces those priests who obey the laws of the country in which they live, rather than the instructions forwarded them from Rome.

The Archbishop of Paris had been assassinated, while performing religious services in the ded. While performing religious services in the district of the Romish Church in Mexico, and don Times, the social condition of the Principal verdict that will be pronounced upon it, as one of the ablest of all his writings. But he wrought at it too eagerly. Hours after midnight, the vious to his going, he paid a visit to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who returned his call, which is thought somewhat strange, seeing that diplomatic relations were suspended between the two countries they represent. There is a runner through the same eventful week, was to witness the close of the volume, and the close of the writer's life."

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. the two countries they represent. There is a rumor that the Shah of Persia has written an The Archbishop of Paris had been assassinated, while performing religious services in the Church of St. Etienne. The assassin stepped forward, lifted his cape, and plunged a Catalan knife to the Bishop's heart, exclaiming, "Down with the Goddess!"—an exclamation which he afterwards explained to refer to the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. The Bishop fell upon the pavement, and instantly expired. A Sister of Charity, who had observed the movement, attempted to throw herself between him

ment, attempted to throw herself between him and the Archbishop, and was wounded in the hand. Verges, the assassin, was formerly a priest in the diocese of Meaux, but had been suspended for preaching against the dogma of Wilson to the Disunion Convention at Worcester: The following is the letter of Hon. Henry

suspended for preaching against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He was in the insurrection of June, and on that occasion received the murdered prelate in his arms. The general opinion is that he was deranged. The crime created a deep sensation at the Tuileries. The Cunard steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 4th, from New York.

The news from this side per steamship Africa imparted greater firmness to the Liverpool cotton market, and prices for the middling qualicester: SENATE CHAMBER, January 10, 1857. DEAR SIR: I have received your note, enclosed sing the call of several citizens of Worcester, who believe "the existing Union to be a failure," upon the people of Massachusetts, "to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, the 15th of January, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency, of a separation of the free and slave States;" and ton market, and prices for the middling qualities advanced $\frac{1}{3}d$. Sales of three days, 35,000iting me, in behalf of the Committee of Arbales, of which 10,000 were on speculation and for export. The following quotations are given: Middling Orleans, $7\frac{3}{8}d$.; middling Mobiles, $7\frac{5}{8}d$.; middling Uplands, 79-16d.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was steady, rangements, "to be present, or to communicate my sentiments on the subject in question." Your Committee of Arrangements could not expect me to "be present" at your Convention; but as you have invited me "to commuwith an avarage business, and no quotable change in prices. Richardson, Spence, & Co., quote red wheat 8s. 3d. @ 9s. 2d.; white do. nicate my sentiments," I will frankly do so.

I have read, with sincere and profound regret, this call on the people of Massachusetts 9s. 3d. @ 10s. Western Canal flour, 32s. @ 33s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32s. 6d. @ 33s. 6d.; "to meet in Convention to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency, of a separation of the free and slave States." I regret Ohio, 35s. @ 35s. 6d. White corn in rather find gentlemen rushing into a movement mproved demand at 35s. @ 36s. 6d . vellow which can have no other issues than to put a burden upon the cause to which they have and mixed, quiet at 34s. 6d. for yellow, and 34s. for mixed. Beef was firmer, with but little speculative inquiry. Pork was very dull. given so many years of self-sacrificing toil, and to impair their influence in the future. Impo-tent for good, this movement can only be productive of evil. It may be seized upon by adroit political leaders to alarm the timid; to The British mail steamer Persia, from Liverdeceive and mislead those who have already been deluded and misled by artful men into pool on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived at New York Saturday.

It is announced from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has definitely arranged the support of the interests of Slavery. Im-prudent words or rash deeds, on the part of the opponents of Slavery, only add to the power of those in the North and in the South, who have with English capitalists for a loan of £12,000,000.

sed the people to secure the ascendency of the slave propagandists.

The American people are a patriotic people. They love their country—their whole country.
The preservation of that Union which makes us one people, is with them a duty imposed alike by interest and patriotism. If the move-ment at Worcester shall have any effect at all, it will only serve to array against those who are battling to arrest the further extension of Slavery, and the longer domination of the sla perpetualists, that intense, passionate, and ve-hement spirit of nationality which glows in the

osoms of the American people.

I avail myself, therefore, of your invitation to "communicate my sentiments" to the Convention, to frankly announce to you and the signers of the call, that I have no sympathy for, nor can I have any connection with, any movemen which contemplates the dissolution of the Union.
The logic of the head and the logic of the heart teach me to regard all such movements, either in the North or the South, as crimes against in the North or the South, as crimes against Liberty. I denounced, during the late canvass, the unpatriotic and treasonable language of Southern politicians and presses. I have denounced them here on the floor of the Senate. I shall hold the incoming Administration responsible before the country, if it bestows its patronage upon the Richmond Enquirers, Charleston Mercurys, and New Orleans Deltas, and I shall resist the confirmation of the Wises, the Floyds, and the Rhetts, of the South, if they The Conference closed on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th, by the signing of a protocol which purports to terminate the difficulties that have hitherto prevented the execution of the treaties of the 30th of March. The following is the "The representatives of the contracting Courts to the Congress of Paris, assembled this swedish Diet proves that the nation is very willing to second the King in his defensive measures.

While it cannot be denied that Russia is attempting retaining somewhat more territory than what is due to her according to a strict interpretation of the treaty of peace, still, had Austria and England been very anxious to avoid every dispute that might lead to the rewal of the way, they would not have been so proport in assuming the hostile attitude which they have actually done. But, while the Emperor of France is willing to show some course. day, (Tuesday, January 6,) in conference at the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, they have actually done. But, while the Emperor of France is willing to show some courtesy towards the defeated enemy, and resolved belta of the Danube to Moldavia, took away I am confident, secure the prohibition of Slavers and the prohibition of the prohibition of the prohibition of Slavers and the prohibition of the prohibit very in all places under the exclusive authority of Congress, overthrow the slave power in the National Government, and prepare the way for the peaceful emancipation of the bondman by the consent of the people of the slaveholding

States. Yours, truly, HENRY WILSON. Rev. T. W. Higginson.

EXTENT OF THE STORM. The extent of the storm cannot yet be ascertained. We have accounts of it as far north, south, east, and west, as our communications when an enterprise was about to be undertaken by the combined fleets of France and England against the King of Naples, the bosom friend of the Court of Austria; and future events may show how justified the Emperor of France was show how justified the Emperor of France was show how justified the Emperor of France was show the intention of Congress to re-establish, by article 21 of the Treaty of Peace, in their condition. The territories situated west the intention of Congress to re-establish, by article 21 of the Treaty of Peace, in their condition. reach. At Bangor it was furious, the roads impassable, and the thermometer six degrees below zero on the 19th. At Montreal, same thermometer was thirty degrees below zero.

At Buffalo, on the 18th, it stood at eight degrees below zero; on the 19th it was five degrees above, with a slight fall of snow, and the mails from the West irregalar. At Oswego, on the 18th, the thermometer was eighteen degrees below zero, and on the 19th three degrees below. At Ogdensburg, on the 18th, the thermometer was 36 degress below zero; and at Watertown, same day, forty degrees below zero. At Utica, on the 19th, the thermometer was five degrees below zero, and a heavy snow storm. At Boston, Portland, and Springfield, the snow was recorded to still the side of the state of t was very deep, and the railroads were blockaded.
At Springfield, it was the severest snow storm
since 1839. At New Bedford the ferry boat
was frozen up in the river, and locomotives atprovinces, and fulfil the mission intrusted to it. As soon as that commission shall have terminated its labors, it will render an account therefore to the Conference, which will meet at Paris, according to the terms of the 25th article of was six degrees below zero. At Providence was six degrees below zero. At Providence the content of the convention the according to the terms of the 25th article of the treaty, to sanction, by a convention, the final agreement come to between the contracting parties, relative to the organization of the Principalities."

Switzerland.—The Difficulty Settled.—Advices from Paris intimate that there is a grow-vices from Paris intimate that the pari on the 19th, the thermometer was sixteen de-grees below zero. It has already been stated that the severe cold and snow extended as far south as our information has yet reached, the ultimate point being Weldon, (N. C.) If the reader will take a map of the United States, reader will take a map of the United States, and mark the above points, he will find that the cold spell has covered the greater part of the States, and that the snow has spread over an incredible area of country. All Canada, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and we know not how many other States, have shared in the visitation.—Philadelphia North American.

HUGH MILLER AND HIS SUICIDE.

That Hugh Miller's death was a suicide is now proved by the verdict of a medical inquest, and the tenor of the following note left to his wife:
"Dearest Lydia: My brain burns. I must have walked; and a fearful dream arises upon me. I cannot bear the horrible thought. God and Father of the Lord Jesus Christ, have mercy upon me. Dearest Lydia, dear children, fare-well. My brain burns as the recollection grows. My dear, dear wife, farewell.

"Hugh Miller."

The particulars of the approach and possession of the insanity that thus unhappily culminated, are very sad, and have created a wide sensation in England and Scotland. An Edhburgh journal thus speaks of Mr. Miller's last work:

"For some months past, his overtasked intellect had given evidence of disorder. He had

is be wiss government has declared its will be wise to put a stop to the proceedings against laurgents; if France and Eagland with that if Switzerland gave way, he might possibly renounce his claim to Neufchatel.

Turkey.—The English squadron of observation near the Isle of Serpents have had to take refuge in the mount of the Danube, in constanting the should war ensue, four hundred through was held December 23d, at the third with the wind the should war ensue, four hundred through was subscribed at the town has been damped at the town has been damped at the town has been damped at the town has pure the following rote in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Constanting the state that the same was unwas subscribed at the town has pure the proposal of the hostile operations against China, which he conceived would renew the capes of Florida, to be partially the state of the should war ensue, four hundred through was a flanger of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Constanting the details; secondly, respecting the general tenor of the firman shall have been from the power of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Constanting the details; secondly, respecting the general tenor of the firman shall have been from the power of the Many of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class will be based upon property of the Boyards class and the capes of Florida, to be a billy promed and Scotland. An Edian and Scotland. An Edian and S

THIRD SESSION.

Thursday, January 22, 1857.

SENATE The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill to expedite telegraphic communication for the uses of the Government in its foreign intercourse, the amendment pending being that of Mr. Pugh, that the arrangement should not take effect until the matter was guarded by treaty in the same manner as that relating to Central America.

ica.

Messrs. Pugh, Hunter, Weller, Thompson of Kentucky, and Butler, opposed the bill; and Messrs. Benjamin, Rusk, Douglas, Seward, Toucey, and Bayard, advocated it; when Mr. Pugh withdrew his amended in several important activations and Mayor Critical of Gayer.

tant particulars, and Messrs. Crittenden, Geyer, and Pearce, continued the debate against the bill, and Mr. Mallory in its favor; when the bill, and Mr. Mallory in its favor; when the question was taken on its passage, and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Toucey, Wade, Wilson, Wright, and Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Clay, Crittenden, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Slidell, Thompson of Keutucky, Toombs, Trumbull, and Weller—18. ler-18. A bill was received from the House of Rep-

resentatives, more effectually to enforce the at tendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony; which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Toombs subsequently reported this bill without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration: which motion was objected to.

The question was stated to be on the mo-tion of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, to lay on the table the motion, submitted by him, to re-consider the vote adopting the following reso-

lution:
J. W. Simonton having appeared at the bar
of the House according to its order, and the
cause shown for the said contempt being insufficient: Therefore,
Resolved, That the said J. W. Simonton be

Arms, or, in his absence, by William G. Flood, during the balance of this session, or until discharged by the further order of the House, to be taken when he shall have purged the contempt upon which he was arrested, by testifying before said committee. pefore said committee.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky. Where is the man who was yesterday before this House? I desire to know whether or not he is now in cus-

tody, and if so, by what authority?

The Speaker. It is not a question that is properly before the House.

Mr. Marshall. I respectfally suggest to the Chair that it is a most pertinent question to know whether the party upon whom we are about to pass sentence is or is not in custody.

The Speaker. The Sergeant-at-Arms informs the Chair that the person arrested and brought before the House yesterday, is in his custody. Mr. Orr. And he cannot go into his custody until the resolution shall have been finally dis

posed of.
Mr. Clingman. I hope the gentleman from on the table, and let us see if we cannot recon sider and amend the resolution.

Mr. Orr. The motion to reconsider would be debatable. If there is a majority of the House who desire to reconsider the vote adopting the

resolution, they will vote against the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky. Before we vote, desire the prisoner to be brought to the bar of the House.
The Speaker. The Sergeant-at-Arms informs

the Chair that the accused is present and in his custody.

The question was then taken on the motion

cover testimony, reported yesterday from the select committee, the question being on the mo-

tion that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and, if that reference should fail, upon the motion that it be recommitted.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said he was instructed by the committee to submit a substitute for the bill, only differing from the original in the alterations which he had brought to the atten-

tion of the House.
Mr. H. Marshall then withdrew his motion to refer the bill, when Mr. Davis submitted the substitute; whereupon, Mr. M. renewed his mo-

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, desired to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Maryland, viz: to strike out the word "penitentiary," and insert the words "common jail."

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, also suggested the pro-

priety of an additional section, making it the duty of the Speaker to direct the Clerk of the House to report to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia any violation of the law, in order that prosecution might be instituted against the offending party.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, stated that he was directed by the committee to substitute the words "common jail" for "penitentiary," as

suggested by Mr. Millson, and also to add the following section, as proposed by Mr. Letcher: "And be it further enacted, That when a witness shall fail to testify, as provided in the previous sections of this bill, and the facts shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of this House or the President of the Senate to certify the fact, under the seal of the House or Senate, to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury, for their action." The previous question was then moved and

The question was then taken on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judi-ciary, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 71, navs 132. The substitute was next agreed to, when the bill, as amended, was read a third time, and

passed—yeas 183, nays 12. [It is printed in another column.]

Friday, January 23, 1857.

SENATE.

Mr. Toombs moved take up the bill more ef fectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony; which motion was agreed to.

The bill having been read—

Mr. Hale took various exceptions to the bill in its present shape. He was opposed to the hasty manner in which it was passed through one branch and attempted to be pushed through another, to meet a particular exigency. He further condemned it, as striking at all known usage in the common law and at the recognised privileges of witnesses. He was altogether willing that a law should be passed to compel a witness to disclose testimony under proper restrictions; but denied that the present case

again, a proviso at the close of the bill, "that this act shall not be so construed as to deprive any

witness of such privileges as are allowed to witnesses testifying before a judicial tribunal by the common law."

These amendments were rejected.

Mr. Pugh, as a member of the investigating committee, read the reasons which governed him in dissenting from the views of the majority of the committee. ity of the committee.

The bill was then read a third time, and, or

the question, "Shall the bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:
YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brown, Butler, Clay, Colla mer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Fos-ter, Green, Geyer, Houston, Huuter, James, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wright, and Yulee—

> NAYS-Messrs. Hale, Pugh, and Wilson-3 The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE The House was employed in the consideration f private bills, many of which were disposed

Saturday, January 24, 1857.

SENATE. Mr. Brown said that there were several bills relating to the District of Columbia, some of which might give rise to debate, and he would therefore call up in the first instance those not likely to lead to objection.

The following bills were then severally explained and passed:

Bill to increase the salaries of the judges of
the Circuit and Criminal Courts of the District

of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Bill to incorporate the Washington Paper

Bill incorporating the Granite Manutacturing Company of Washington city.

Bill incorporating the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, for the promotion of manufactures, commerce, and the mechanic arts.

Bill supplementary to an act to organize an institution for the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia, in said District organized March 2, 1855.

trict, approved March 3, 1855.

Mr. Brown then called up the bill to authorize the Commissioner of Public Buildings t remove obstructions from certain streets and avenues in the city of Washington, and to prevent trespass on the same.

This bill led to a long discussion on a mo-

tion to strike out the third section, in the fol-lowing words:

"That the Washington and Alexandria Rail-"That the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company shall have authority to lay a
railroad track along First street, across Pennsylvania avenue, and along Maryland avenue,
from the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Potomac bridge, or to such other point
on the Potomac river as they may select, provided the rails on said track shall not be laid
above the level of the paving stones on said
street and avenues. And avenued further street and avenues: And provided, further, That said company shall at no time use steam as a propelling power on said track, and shall, moreover, remove the said track without cost to the United States, whenever Congress shall

so direct."

Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, and others, sustained the motion, and Messrs. Hunter, Toucey, and others, opposed it; when the question was taken, and it was agreed to by a large majority.

The bill was then reported to the Senate as amended, and was read a third time and

Mr. Brown then moved to take up the bill to take the sense of the people living west of Rock creek, in the District of Columbia, on the question of the retrocession of that part of said District to the State of Maryland.

This measure was discussed at some length by Messrs. Stuart, Seward, Pratt, Brown, and others, when it was passed over informally.

The Senate held an Executive session, and

after some time spent therein, adjourned. HOUSE. The Speaker stated that a witness arrested force the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to discover testimony." by order of the House was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that that officer was ready to present him at the bar of the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then appeared and to allow a slave and her two sons to inherit the

in accordance with the order of the 16th inst., presented Joseph L. Chester at the bar of the House. The question was then taken on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 116, nays 77.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony, reported vesterday from the ant to a summons served on you on the 14th instant? Are you now ready to appear before said committee, and answer such proper ques-tions as shall be put to you by said committee?"

seised and possessed in the District of Columbia, on certain specified conditions."

The bill was then read a third time, and Mr. Phelps demanded the previous question; which was seconded, and under the operation thereof the resolution was agreed to. on motion by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, the that occurred a few days since, moved that the House took up Senate resolution for the appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Inwitness be required to put his answers in wri-ting, to qualify to them under oath, and to restitution; which was read three times, and port them to the House.

The previous question was seconded, and under the operation thereof the motion of Mr.

Letcher was agreed to.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, gave notice of his intention to offer, as an amendment to the tariff bill, a proposition for the reduction of the duties on imports—the scheme being a reduction of thirty-three and a third per cent. on the existing rate of duties; which was ordered to be printed, under the order of the House on the

subject.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the committees for reports in private cases; when
Mr. Bishop, of New Jersey, from the Com mittee of Claims, reported Senate resolution for the relief of Hall Neilson; and it was committed.

Also, from the same committee, a resolution

for the relief of James Young; which was committed.
Mr. Flagler, of New York, from the Com mit riagier, of New York, from the Committeee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution for the relief of W. W. Wimmer, postmaster at West Zanesville, Ohio, and a bill for the relief of John H. Shepherd and Walter K. Caldwell, of Pike county, Missouri; which were read twice and committed.

Mr. Barbour, of Indiana, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with an amendment Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve the accounts of the marshal for the district of Missouri for furniture provided for the use of the circuit court of the United States for said district, at the April term of said court, held at St. Louis in 1854. The amendment was agreed to, when the bill was read a third time and passed; and the title was amended by adding thereto the words, "and for the allowance and payment to the marshal of the district of Indiana, on the account of furniture for the office of the clerk of the district court of the district of Indiana."

The House was engaged for the rest of the day with private bills.

Monday, January 26, 1857.

SENATE.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill from the House of Representatives authorizing the establishment of a navy depot on Blythe island, establishment of a navy depot on Blythe island, at Brunswick, on the coast of Georgia, and for other purposes, the immediate question pending being the motion of Mr. Mallory to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Biggs moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "on Blythe island, on the coast of Georgia," and insert "at some proper point on the Atlantic coast between the capes of Virginia and the capes of Florida, to be determined, after careful examination, by a board of five competent naval officers to be appointed by the President of the United States."

On this motion the yeas and nays were or-

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 29, 1857. of the bill, to insert the word "material," and in the eighth line to insert, after the word "inquiry," "within the constitutional jurisdiction of Congress, or either House thereof;" and, passed.

of Mr. Mallory to recommit, and decided in the successor to the Hon. David R. Atchison, and whose term of service will expire on the fourth of March, 1859. He received 101 votes (a majority) on the first ballot. Colonel Benton re-

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate pro ceeded to consider the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations in the Senate was vacated last week, on the ground of an irregularity in the proceedings of the State Legislature by which he was elected, is re-elected a United States Senator by the with certain Indian tribes, reported from the Committee on Finance with various amend-

present Legislature of Iowa, the vote being 63 for Mr. Harlan to 35 for his competitor. The term for which Mr. H. has been thus a second time chosen will not expire until the fourth of The Senate agreed to some of the amendments, and adjourned at a late hour, without finally disposing of the bill. HOUSE.

Joseph L. Chester, who was summoned t answer for contempt, made his excuse in writing for not appearing before the investigating committee on the day appointed. His excuse was deemed satisfactory, and he was discharged from custody.
On motion of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA AFFAIRS, &c .- Harrisburgh, an. 20 .- The two Houses of the Legislatur under a suspension of the rules, and after va-rious other days had been submitted to the test of the House, Thursday and Saturday next were having failed to meet in convention yesterday to elect a Treasurer, will require the passage of a new law. No train has yet arrived from the East. The Western train reached here last set apart for the consideration of Territorial business, in view of the fact that two of the days heretofore set apart for that purpose were con-sumed by questions relating to the proceedings of the allocate corrections night. The storm was lighter at the West Another snow-storm has commenced here. BANKING IN MISSOURI.-The Senate of Misouri, on the 14th instant, passed the constitu-

of the select committee.

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, reported, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill to increase the pay of the officers of the army; which was read twice, and is as follows: the capital at five millions of dollars, we believe) by a large majority. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the WAR'IN FLORIDA, - Charleston, Jan. 18. commencement of the present fiscal year, the commencement of the present least year, the pay of each commissioned officer of the army, including military storekeepers, shall be increas-ed twenty dollars per month, and that the com-mutation price of officers' subsistence shall be The steamer Carolina has arrived, with Jack-sonville dates to the 15th instant. General Harney had withdrawn all the flags of truce, and declared war against the Indians. thirty cents per ration.

Sec. 2. And be it further cnacted, That the THE STORM AT CHARLESTON .- Charleston,

Jan. 18.—There was a heavy gale and snow-storm to-day, with the thermometer at 22 de-Secretary of War be authorized, on the recom-mendation of the council of administration, to grees above zero. extend the additional pay herein provided, to any person serving as chaplain at any post of the army.

The bill was read a third time, and passed,

Maxwell, McCarty, Miller of N. Y., Millson, Millward, Moore, Morrill, Morrison, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Oliver, of Mo., Parker, Peck,

Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Porter, Pringle, Purviance, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ricaud,

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, moved a suspension

Tuesday, January 27, 1857.

ment, is devoted to local affairs.

FROM KANSAS .- St. Louis, Jan. 22 .- The

was previously elected to fill the short term, as

Mississippi-130.

22.—The London correspondent of the Com-mercial Advertiser intimates that Lord Napier Mill Company.

Bill incorporating the Granite Manufacturing
Company of Washington city.

Bill incorporating the Metropolitan MechanBill incorporating the for the promotion of manufactures,

Bill incorporating the Granite Manufacturing

Company of Washington city.

Bill incorporating the metropolitan MechanBill incorporating will be the new American Minister. RAILROAD COMMUNICATION, &c. - Philadel hia, Jan. 23.—Five mails from Baltimore ar-Buffinton, Burlingame, Cadwalader, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Caruthers, Caskie, Chaffee, Clarke of New York, Clark of Connecticut, rived last night. The NewYork train of last evening is not in. The snow has drifted or the track again.

The Harrisburgh road is still blocked up, and Clawson, Clingman, Comins, Covode, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Illinois, Dean,

a thousand passengers bound East are detained at Lancaster and Harrisburgh. Some passed over the Auburn road to be Reading road, and reached this city by that route. Denver, Dick, Dickson, Edie, Edmundson, Edwards, Elliott, Emrie, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Flagler, Florence, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Fuller of Maine, Garnett, Goode, Hall New York, 23.—Dispatches from all points, East, North, and West, chronicle an unexof Iowa, Hall of Massachusetts, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Herbert, Hodges, Hoffampled degree of cold to-day-thermometer man, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, varying from zero to 30° below. A despatch Howard, Hughston, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, King, Kuapp, Knox, Lake, A. K. Marshall, H. Marshall, Matteson,

THE ENGLISH MINISTER .- New York, Jan.

from Boston says that at 7 o'clock this morning the registered thermometer at Cambridge Ob-servatory indicated 16° below zero. SENATORIAL ELECTION IN WISCONSIN .- Mil aukee, Jan. 22. - J. R. Doolittle was to-day elected Senator of the United States by 79 votes against 36 for Mr. Dunn.

Purviance, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ricaud, Rivers, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Rust, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Smith of Va., Spinner, Stephens, Stewart, Stranahan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Valk, Wakeman, Walker, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watkins, Weede, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, Wood, Weeder, Weeder, Weeder, Williams, Winslow, THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .- St. Johns. N. Jan. 27, 11 o'clock A. M.—Cyrus W. Field, Esq., National Hotel, Washington: I think you will approve of the reasons in favor of Trinity Bay for the landing of the Atlantic cable. The above message was received at the

Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Wright of Mississippi—130.

NAYS — Messrs. Albright, Ball, Barclay,

Representation of the desired at the House Printing Telegraph office, in this city, at 10 o'clock, A. M.] Barksdale, Bennett of Miss., Bingham, Boyce, STEAMSHIP ASHORE .- Princetown, January

Bradshaw, Brenton, Burnett, Campbell of Ky., Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Cobb of Geo., Cobb 20.—The steamer R. B. Forbes reports having seen, yesterday, a large steamship ashore, near Sanscot Head, Nantucket, with a signal of disof Ala., Colfax, Craige, Davidson, Day, Dowdell, Dunn, Eaglish, Grow, Harlan, Harris of Ala., Holloway, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Kidwell, Leiter, Letcher, Lumpkin, Mace, Marshall of Ill., McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Morgan, Murray, Nichols, Phelps, Powell, Raffin, Sabin, Sandidge, Shorter, Simpos Smith of Tens.

Simmons, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Stanton, Talbott, Taylor, Trafton, Trippe, Wade, Waldron, Watson, Wells, Whitney, Wright of Tenn., and Zollicoffer—62.

A message was received from the President of the United States, notifying the House that he had signed the "act more effectually to enforce the attention of the Watson of the Watson of the States of the stronger of the stronger of the States of the INAUGURATION BALL AT PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, Jan. 26 .- The great event of the season in the fashionable world was the Inau-guration Ball at the Academy of Music, this evening. The throng was immense, and the nessed here.

THE LEGISLATURE OF INDIANA AND THE

SENATE CHAMBER, INDIANAPOLIS, To the Editor of the National Era: the condition that they be manumitted by their The joint resolution instructing our Senator owners. He stated that the property was considerable, and unless the bill should pass, it was n Congress and requesting our Representatives o vote for a repeal of the duty on sugar, which a question whether it would not vest in the United States, for want of heirs. The question was taken, and the motion to

passed the House yesterday, has just passed the Senate by a vote of 47 to 2.

Very respectfully, DANIEL HILL. suspend the rules was agreed to—yeas 134, nays 33.

Mr. Smith thereupon introduced the bill, which was read twice by its title, viz: "A bill DEATH. Died at his residence, College Hill, Hamilto to relinquish the claim of the United States to certain property of which Elijah King died

county, Ohio, at half past six o'clock, A. M., January 19th, 1857, SAMUEL WILSON, in the venty-first year of his age.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, January 27, 1857. Flour, Howard Street . . . \$6.371@ 0.00 Flour, City Mills - . . . 6.50 @ 0.00 Rye Flour - . . . 4.00 @ Corn Meal - . . . 3.00 @ Wheat, white - . . . 1.58 @ 0.00
Wheat, red - 1.47 @ 1.50
Corn, white - 60 @ 63 SENATE.

After disposing of some uninteresting morning business, Mr. Johnson reported from the Printing Committee a resolution rescinding the order for the printing of certain extra copies of Lieut. Col. Graham's report on the improvement of the Great Lakes, not long since passment of the Great Land, ed.

Mr. Stuart opposed that motion at length.

HOUSE.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported back from the Ways and Means Committee an amended tariff. Mr. C. stated that this new bill, if enacted, would probably decrease the aggregate revenue from duties on imports about \$14,030,000 per annum; bill committed.

The regular order of business being called for, the bill to regulate the disbursement of the contingent fund of Congress was taken up, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, was addressing the House against it as the Era went to press.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

KANSAS APPAIRS.—St. Louis, Jan. 21.—The Republican has published an advance copy of Governor Geary's message. His views on the subject of squatter sovereignty are embodied in the following words:

"The durability and imperative authority of The durability and imperative authority of Coffee, Java

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subject of squatter sovereignty are embodied in the following words:

"The durability and imperative authority of State Constitution, when the interest of the people require a State Government, and direct the popular vote necessary to give it sanction and effect, will be a proper occasion once for all to decide the grave political questions which underlie a well-regulated Commonwealth."

The Governor advises the Legislature to let

Flour, State brands, extra - 6.60 @ 6.90

Flour, Western - 6.85 @ 7.10 NEW YORK MARKET.

Slavery alone where the Constitution places it; to forego legislation in reference to it until a State Constitution is formed; recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that the constitution is formed; recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that the constitution is formed; recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that the constitution is formed; recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that errors and omissions in the statute-book be corrected; denounces the test-oath act, and recommends that errors are the constant and the constant are the constant and the constant are the constant and the constant are the constant are the constant and the constant are the co mode of selecting jurors, and recommends a selection by lot; insists on the adoption of the ballot-box plan of voting, and suggests that the Clover Seed ballot-box plan of voung, and suggests that the law requiring a residence in the Territory of ninety days and in certain districts of ten days prevents illegal voting. The balance of the message, which is an able and upright documents of the law of the Pork. Mess - 20.00 @21.00 Convention at Lecompton, Kansas, adjourned on the 14th instant, after passing resolutions embodying the views and principles of the party hereafter to be called the National Democratic party.

Both branches of the Legislature repudiate

Pork, Mess - 20.00 (221.00 (2010))

Pork, Prime - 18.00 (200.00 (2010))

Beef - 10.50 (213.00 (2010))

Lard, in barrels - 12½ (2012)

Lard, in kegs - 00 (2010)

Butter, Western - 16 (2012)

Butter, State - 24 Both branches of the Legislature repudiate that portion of the Governor's message relating to the repeal of obnoxious enactments.

Foot-passengers to-day crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis on the ice, and wagons will probably do so to-morrow. The weather is intensely cold. No detention of trains.

Missouri Senators.—Trusten Polk, the recently-inaugurated Governor of the State of Missouri, has been elected a Senator of the United States for the term of six years from the fourth of March next, to succeed the Hon.

Henry S. Geyer. James S. Green (formerly a member of the House of Representatives)

BOOK, Pemphiet, and Job Printing.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, come

OXYGENATED BITTERS. successor to the Hon. David R. Atemson, and whose term of service will expire on the fourth of March, 1859. He received 101 votes (a ma-jority) on the first ballot. Colonel Benton re-ceived 23 H. R. Gambril, American, 34. Gov-Proof that Dyspepsia can be Cured.

Boston, Jan. 16, 1851. GENTLEMEN: Regarding all patent medicines with disand confined to my bed, and after the skill of physician had failed to benefit me, that I could be prevailed upon by the solicitations of friends to try your Oxygenated Bitters for Dyspepsia—disease from which I have suf-fered in all its most terrible forms, for about eleven years. Some four weeks since, I commenced using these Bit ne medicine in my restoration to health.

I am glad of an opportunity to use my influence in recommending this medicine to those afflicted with this hor-rible disease, believing that in all cases of Dyspensia in

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street,

A Daily Companion for Professional and Business

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. For the Year 1857.

ne vol. 12mo; about 400 pages. Price, \$1 in paper \$1.25 bound. The American Almanac is too well known to require more than a simple announcement, having been regularly published for twenty-eight years, and having become, on ecount of the extent and reliability of its information, an dispensable companion to legislators, scholars, and men f every profession and business. No library is now com-

"It surpasses, in comprehensiveness and value, any milar compend in the world."—National Intelligencer. "One of the most useful and valuable publications of a country and the age."—Pittsburgh Journal. "Every page is worth the price of the work. As a gen-ral reference book, it has no equal."—Troy Whig.

"Of its value as a work of reference in statistical, geo-raphical, abtronomical, and other matters of like mo-nent, too much can hardly be said. It is a publication of dispensable necessity to every office and counting norm, and no one can well do without its various and alumble tables."—4thes." aluable tables."—Atlas.

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Papers inserting the above, and sending us narked copy, shall receive the work.

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FREE LABOR WAREHOUSE. ry Goods and Groceries, Strictly Free Labor THE undersigned invites attention to his establishment. The cotton manufactured in his mill is wholly free labor. A large stock of stupic fabrics in variety is accumulating for spring sales. Friess, lists, and samples, sent by mail.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

526 Fifth and Cherry sts., Philadelphia.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DRANGE JUDD, 191 Water st., Terms St a year, Pub. & Prop'r. New York. in advance. Vol. XVI, No. 1. JANUARY, 1857. New Series, No. 120

FARMERS

FARMERS

FARMERS

FARMERS

Farmers, do your annual expenses for labor, teams, seed, manure, &c., amonunt to even the smallest of the above sums?

Would it not then be good policy to add a single dollar more, and receive at the beginning of every month a large work, of Twenty-Four pages, filled with the experience of a great number of persons, doing the same things as yourselt? When you planning an orcherd, or doing any one of the thousand things connected with farm work, would it not pay to know how others begin a "d carry on the same operations? It is truly said, "Every one can learn something from every one else, even from a fool." If you consult a journal for 12 months, which contains during that time over five hundred articles, giving plain, practical accounts of what others find to be the best and most profitable crops, animals, fruits, &c.—the nest modes of doing various kinds of works, &c.—is it not probable that you will get many hints, each worth dollars to you?

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is

worth dollars to you?
The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is such a journal as this. It is conducted by practical WORKING MEN, who speak

OWNERS of Plots.

ment, to supply himself, or the AGRICULTURIST. It dollar to try it for a year. the AGRICULTURIST. It will cost but a dollar to try it for a year.

SUGAR CHINESE NORTHERN SUGAR CANE—
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of the forage, if they send a prepaid (3 cent.) will be supplied with at least 230 perfect seeds, if ee of charge, if they send a prepaid (3 cent.) Cane.

SUGAR wishing to try this new and interesting plant, will be supplied with at least 230 perfect seeds, if they send a prepaid (3 cent.) Cane.

SUGAR charge, if they send a prepaid (3 cent.) Cane.

SUGAR for a dozen or them agrees another year, should for a dozen or them agrees another year, should the supplied for a dozen or them agrees another year, should for a dozen or them agrees another year, should the supplied of first-rate prace and fresh seeds from France, to be added to his previous large, new supply of first-rate prace and fresh seeds from France, to be added to his previous large stock of American growth. He has now enough to fast-rate prace and fresh seeds from France, to be added to his previous large stock of American growth. He has now enough to fast-rate prace and fresh seeds from France, to be added to his previous large stock of American growth. He has now enough to sale, but all now on hand will be divided among the subserthers to THE AGRICULTURIST.

SUGAR SIST. (Distribution from January 20 to February 25.) Some 200 or more applications are received daily, and 15,000 packages, of about THE AGRICULTURIST is generally acknowledged to be the BEST journal in the surface of the great amount of plain, practical, reliable instruction. For St a year, you get a large, beautiful, and very valuable volume, of 2est large Double Quarto pages. This Journal is alone worth many times its cost to every one. Those subscribing for THE AGRICULTURIST will thus get the Sugar Cane Seeds for less than nothing?

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Eleven more numbers equally as good, and

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times the cost.

TRY it a year—It will PAY. AGR CULTURIST FOR JANUARY, 1857.

Part of Contents : grower.
Hams: two good pickles Verbena: chapter on &c. &c.

for. orse-Racing: Agricultu-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE EQUALITY OF ALL, THE BASIS OF THE CONSTITUTION. SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Of Ohio,

On the President's Message. Delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan 13, 1857

The President's Annual Message being under consi

eration, on a motion to refer and print—
Mr. BINGHAM said:
Mr. SPEAKER: The President's message, nov under consideration, abounds in sentiments subversive of the Constitution, and sanctions and defends a policy destructive of the public peace, and injurious to the public interests. And yet the President complains of agitation. His friend and advocate, the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] repeats this complaint, and cries, "Agitation!" "Agitation! There has been agitation, general and universal, amongst the people. It still continues and not without cause. The President, in my judgment, has abused the high trusts commit ted to him; hence the agitation, and that "cry of alarm" among the people, of which he com-plains. It is right, sir, that the people raise the "cry of alarm;" it is right that the agitate for the correction of abuses committee by their agents and representatives. I believe, with Burke, "where there is abuse, there ought to be clamor; because it is better to have ou

ish amidst the flames. The President in this message, under cover of a cunning device of words, advances the monstrous proposition that the several States of this Union, as States, have a constitutional and imprescriptible right to traffic in slaves, not only within their respective limits, but throughout the national Territories. Having inaugurated this policy in Kansas, by which that ill-fated Territory has been subjected to an absolute tyranny; by which its soil ha been cursed with the manacled foot of the bondman, and stained with the blood of mur der and assassination: the President, with a audacity unparalleled, deprecates agitation and demands acquiescence in this policy as the test of fidelity to the Constitution and th Union. To enforce this acquiescence as a duty, the President undertakes a defence of the repeal of what he terms "the statute re striction upon the institution of new States, and an exposition of the principles of the Con stitution and of the rights of the States under Of the repeal of the "statute restriction," by the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, he says

"Congress legislated upon the subject such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our Government. It could not have legislated otherwise, without doing violento another great principle of our institutions, the imprescriptible right of equality of the several States."

This "statute restriction upon the institution of new States," which was repealed, the Presi dent tells us was violative of the imprescript ble right of equality of the several States. It is not the right of the new States that this statute restriction invaded, for they were not in being but the imprescriptible right of equality of th

What was this statute restriction, the repeal of which the President thus attempts to defend, and why was it originally enacted? It was the restriction imposed upon the extension of Slavery, by the eighth section of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compro-mise; and which forever excluded Slavery (otherwise than in punishment of crime) from part of the e Louisiana Territory lyin west of the western boundary of the State of souri, and north of 36° 30' north latitude This prohibition was in its terms perpetual The motives which prompted its enacts apparent. The Congress which enacted it doubtless felt, and knew, that Slavery was subversive of the ends of all free government, a violation of justice and of the rights of the enslaved, and contrary to the spirit of our free Constitution; they also knew that, in the wrong in which this institution has its inception, there ses and races of men; that the brute force, that the violence in which this system lives and has its being, is deaf alike to the voice of justice and the cry of the oppressed, whether that cry bursts from the crushed heart of an African or an American. Hence the origin of that enactment. It was humane, politic,

But, sir, it was repealed, we are told, in or der to maintain inviolate "the imprescriptible right of equality of the several States." A imprescriptible right of equality in what? this right, the President tells us, is imprescript restrained by Congressional enactment, and co extensive with the national Territories. The great principle of our institutions-a constial right of each and all of the States of the Union, as States, which the people, by their recent political action, have sanctione

If all this be true, what a mockery for the very next line of this message, that the people have thus "proclaimed their unalterable and devoted attachment to the Constitution, as the safeguard of the rights of all, and as the The spirit of the liberty of the Republic! to englave men throughout the national jurisdiction! t cast a fetter upon the human soul! to inter pose the dark shadow of oppression between man and his Maker! Sir, this is not the spirit of that liberty which God gave to man, when He breathed into him the breath of life. This is not the spirit of that liberty, one hour of which, "is worth a whole eternity of bond-This is not the spirit of that liberty, fo which Hampden and Sidney died, and for de fending which, Milton was hunted and perse cuted in his blindness. This is not the spirit of that liberty, for which the great apostles of our race—men of whom the world was not worthy—suffered hunger and thurst, cold and nakedness, and endured, without fear and with ach, the jeers of hate, the scowl of power, the gloom of the dungeon, the torture of the wheel, the agony of the fagot, the ignominy of the scaffold and the cross.

I shall not stop to inquire, whether the Pres ent has not uttered a flagitious libel upon the American people by his the American people by his announcement, that they have sanctioned this alleged right to enslave men as the "constitut each and all of the States, as States, as the spirit of the liberty of the Republic." They will answer to that charge themselves, and with more potency than any man can answer

Is it true, that this alleged imprescriptible right of the several States is a great principle of our institutions, sanctioned by the Constitu-tion, and upheld by the national arm? If this be true, it affords the reason of the Prein his message of last year, that the attempt by Congressional enactment to pro-hibit Slavery in the Territories recently ac-quired from Mexico, was "the endeavor to force the ideas of internal policy entertained in particular States, upon allied independent

With these instructions of the President With these instructions of the President upon the "theory of our Government," we can understand why it is that the Southern States deny the right or power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories; while distinguished Representatives of the South demand of Congress the repeal of all restrictions upon the traffic in slaves throughout the national jurisdiction, whether upon the land or the upon the traffic in slaves throughout the national jurisdiction, whether upon the land or the the sea. To be sure, the Constitution provides, that Congress shall have power to regulate, implies the power to prohibit; but the Constitution also provides that "Congress shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory of the United States."

The power of Congress to legislate in respect the Constitution as it now stands, that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." Why were the words, "upon the same terms with the original States, "rejected by the Convention, and excluded from the Constitution? Manifestly, to declare plainly and distinctly the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that new States should not be congressed in the Constitution of the Constitution? Manifestly, to declare plainly and distinctly the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that new States should not be constituted by the Congress into this Union." Why were the words, "upon the same terms with the original States, "rejected by the Convention, and excluded from the Constitution? Manifestly, to declare plainly and distinctly the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that new States is upon the same terms with the original States, and the constitution of the Constitution? Manifestly, to declare plainly and distinctly the intention of the framers of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution? Manifestly, to declare plainly and distinctly the intention of the Constitution of the Con The power of Congress to legislate in respect

The power of Congress to legislate in respect if each of these subjects, commerce and the by the consent of Congress, upon such term Territories, is the same, general and exclusive. The word needful, expressed in the one gof power, is implied in the other. Only of power, is implied in the other. Only that legislation which is needful, is contemplated by the Constitution in either or any case; only that legislation which is needful should be tolerated

by the people.

If the President be correct, it follows that

and all of the States, as States. This was the opinion of Mr. Calhoun, from whom manifestly the President has taken his political faith. That illustrious Senator [Mr. Calhoun] said, "It was they (the several States) who constitu-ted the Government as their representative or

trustee, and intrusted it with powers to be exercised fortheir common benefit."—(Calhoun's Works, vol. 4, p. 497.) If it be true, then, that
the States, as States, have each this imprescriptible right to traffic in slaves, not only within,
but also without their respective limits, and out also without, their respective limits, and that the National Government is but their trustee to enforce it, in my judgment. South Carolina has the same constitutional right to emand the repeal of your statute which prohibits the slave trade upon the seas, and pun-ishes it with death, as Virginia had to demand he repeal of your statute of 1820, which pro-hibited the slave traffic in the Territories. Both these enactments rest for their validity pon the same general power in Congress; and he extra-territorial right of the several States o traffic in slaves, if it exist, is as sacred upon he sea as upon the land. It logically results, therefore, upon the President's showing, that the statute restriction upon the slave trade upon the seas is violative of a great principle of

our institutions, the imprescriptible right of equality of the several States.

How comes it that the President does not at nce denounce this unequal exercise of the rust power of the Government over the foreign rust power of the Government over the foreign commerce of the States, as "an endeavor to force the ideas of commercial policy entertained in particular States upon allied independent States?" One would infer, from this language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the six articles of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the six articles of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the six articles of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are property should not be taken, even to provide the compensation therefor; and that the Constitutions and Governments of such new States should be republican, and in conformity to the principles of the Ordinance. These were provisions of the six articles of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the six articles of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the six articles of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the six articles of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the six articles of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the language of the President, that we had no constitutions are provisions of the language of the President provisions of the language of t slumber broken by the fire-bell, than to pertutional Government; that we still lived under the Confederation; that the commerce of this great country upon the land and the sea was adoption of the Constitution, the Ordinance ot under the exclusive control of a National Government, but was subject to the sovereignty and conflicting regulations of thirty-one allied ndependent States.

I scout all such dogmas. I rejoice, to-day, n the assurance that, despite the President's alse statements and false logic, we have a lational Government, fully empowered by the Constitution to regulate exclusively the comerce of the country with all foreign States, between the several States of the Union, and roughout the National Territories. Every American citizen knows that the commercia embarrassments of the country, after the es-tablishment of independence, arising out of the conflicting commercial regulations of the States under the Confederation, contributed more than my other cause to the formation of the Con Who will forget the noble action of Virginia in

1786? Virginia, the mother of dead heroes and dead patriots, and dead statesmen, but hank God! the mother also of a living Republic and a living Constitution. When Virginia, in 1786, appointed her commissioners, instructing them to meet such commissioners as the othe States of the Union should appoint, "to take into consideration the trade and commerce of the United States," she took the first great step towards the formation of that more perfect Union and free written Constitution under which we live. Sir, that Constitution was or dained and established by the people of the United States, to establish justice: to provide for the common defence; to promote the gen eral welfare: to insure domestic tranquillity; t protect industry; to regulate commerce, and to secure the blessings of liberty, and not to form a mere alliance of "independent States," with an equality of right, as States, to enslave men within and without their respective juris-

dictions.

But, says the President, the States are equa nd have each and all, as States, equality of ights. The several States are equal in respec f all the great and essential rights of a free commonwealth, in respect of all rights sance ioned by the Constitution, and consonant with ts spirit; they each and all, under the Constitution, have the right to do whatever a "free State may of right do," except that they may not exercise any of the powers granted by the Constitution exclusively to the General Gov formed under and by virtue of the Constitu-tion, may of right enslave its own children, and sell them like cattle! The Constitution formed under and by

tion, may of right enslave its own children, and sell them like cattle! The Constitution and admission into the Union of such States, nor does it was thereafter amended by the action of the solution of the existence of such a tyranny is admit the constitution, not as clear, that in the judgment of the Court the people of the Territorial organization, "do not share in the Government; that the exclusive right to govern the first Congress, in the constitution, not as clear, that in the judgment of the Court the people of the Territorial organization, "do not share in the Government; that the exclusive right to govern the court the people of the Territorial organization, "do not share in the Government; that the exclusive right to govern the court the people of the Territorial organization, "do not share in the constitution was originally adopted, but as clear, that in the judgment of the Court the people of the Territorial organization, "do not share in the Constitution was originally adopted, but as clear, that in the judgment of the Court the people of the Territorial organization, "do not share in the Constitution was originally adopted, but as clear, that in the judgment of the Court the people of the Territorial organization," do not share the constitution was originally adopted, but as clear, that in the judgment of the Court the people of the Territorial organization, "do not share t by which the inherent rights of the black race it admit the existence of such a tyranny had for centuries been cloven down, was not likely to be restrained from inflicting like cruise exclusive. The States, I say, are equal units the existence of such a tyranny within the Territories, where its jurisdiction is exclusive. er the Constitution, in the right, within their respective limits, to establish justice, to proote the general welfare, and to secure to each and every person therein the absolute enjoyment of the rights of human nature, which are as imperishable as the human soul, and as un versal as the human race. But the States are inequal in the right to do wrong, if I may be allowed the paradox—in the privilege to tran ple upon the inborn rights of humanity, and to violate that principle of eternal justice, which requires that every man shall receive his due. The original States, not under the Constitution, or "by force of the Constitution," but inde pendent of it, retained to themselves a mon ly in the horrid crime of Slavery within their respective limits, and also in the slave traffic or twenty years upon the high seas.

This reservation of privileges by the original States—this inequality between them and the new States formed under, and only by force of the Constitution—is written upon the face of that instrument, and declared by the national legislation in the erection and admission of new States. The constitutional provision for a three-fifth representation, based upon slave population, and also the provision for the recap ture of slaves escaping from one State into an other, implied an exclusion of the General Gov ernment from any interference for the abolition of Slavery within the original States. These two provisions are, in fact, implied limitation or the exclusive benefit of the original States o, also, the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution was an express limitation of the general power of Congress over the foreign commerce in slaves, for the exclusive benefit of the then existing States. That section is in

hese words: "The migration or importation of such per sons as any of the States Now EXISTING sha think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress, prior to the year 1808, but tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each per

This express limitation in favor of the orig al States was absolutely necessary, if they would continue the foreign slave trade after would continue the foreign slave trade after the adoption of the Constitution, for the reason that the Constitution was declared "to be the 'supreme law of the land—the Constitution 'and laws of any State to the contrary not-withstanding;" and by its terms the ex-clusive power was granted to Congress to regulate foreign commerce, even to prohibition which included navigation and intercourse well as trade, the importation or commerce in slaves as well as the importation or commerce in goods. That all of these limitations upon the power of the General Government, whether implied or expressed, were for the exclusive benefit of the States then existing, cannot be gainsayed, and therefore the power of Congress was not thereby restrained in legislating for the Government of the Territories, or for the institution and admission into the Union of

new States.

The attempt was made in the Constitutions Convention to secure to the new States which might be thereafter admitted into the Union the same privileges thus retained by the original States; but it failed. On the 29th of

y the consent of congress, upon such terms, and under such restrictions as would subject them to the spirit of the Constitution, not only as it was originally framed and adopted, but also as it might be thereafter amended.

This construction, sir, of the Constitution, that Congress, in the organization and admission of new Mester, might impose conditions. If the President be correct, it follows that these powers in Congress are but trust powers, to be so exercised as not to infringe, but main-

tain, this alleged imprescriptible right of each | in all respects, has been affirmed and sanctioned by the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments of our Government, from the day of its organization.

Let it be borne in mind, sir, that on the 29th

day of August, 1787, when the Constitutional Convention had the report of its committee providing for the admission of new States under consideration, and rejected the provision for their admission "on the same terms with the original States," the Ordinance passed on the 13th of July, 1787, by the Congress of the Confederation, for the government of the Northwest Territory, was in full force; that it was the law of all the national territory, and provided for the erection of new States therein, and for their admission into the Union of the Con-federation "on an equal footing with the original States," [in respect of all rights sanction ed by the Articles of Confederation,] but sub ject, nevertheless, to certain terms, conditions, and restrictions, which were not imposed upon the original States. These terms, conditions, and restrictions, were, that Slavery, otherwise than in punishment of crime, upon due conviction, should be forever prohibited within said new should be forever prohibited within said new States: that no man should be therein deprived of his liberty or property but by the jadgmen of his peers or the law of the land; that the in habitants thereof (all the inhabitants) should be always entitled to the benefits of the writ habers corpus and of the trial by jury; that private property should not be taken, even fo

was superseded, and ceased to be law, for the reason that the Government to which it owed its origin and validity had ceased to be. I have the authority of the President himself for that He says in his last annual message, page 20:

"The Ordinance for the government of the 'Terr.

west of the river Ohio had contained a provision which prohibited the use of servile labor therein." * * * "Subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution, this provision ceased to remain as law, for its

operation, as such, was absolutely superseded by the Constitution." But, sir, I rely not merely upon the Presi dent's assertion for the authority for saying that this Ordinance ceased to be law upon the adoption of the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States has so ruled and declared, the case of Strader et al. vs. Graham, (10 Howard, p. 82.) In that case, Chief Justice

Taney says:

"It has been settled by judicial decision in this court, that this Ordinance [of 1787] is not in force. As we have already said, it ceased to be law upon the adoption of the Constitu-

It is significant that the court in this case irther decided that—
"Most of the material provisions and principles of the six articles, [of the Ordinance of 1787.] not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, [ever since the 7th day of August, 1789,] have been established law within that Territory. But these provisions owed their legal validity and force after the Constitution was adopted, and while the Territorial Gov ernment continued, to the act of Congress of 7th August, 1789, which adopted and continued the Ordinance of 1787, and carried its provisions into execution, with some modifications, which were necessary to adapt its form of Government to the new Constitution. And in the States since formed in the Territories, these provisions, so far as they have been ad owe their validity and authority to he Constitution of the UNITED STATES, and the Constitutions and laws of the respective States, [therein established,] and not to the anthority of the Ordinance of the old Confed-

What were the "most material provisions and principles of these six articles" of the Or-linance? They are those which I have already umerated. Not one of those principles and ovisions enumerated are inconsistent with the tates by Congressional enactment, and for the dmission of new States into the Union: but it id not, like the articles of the Ordinance, de clare that no man should be deprived of liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land; that the inhabitants all the inhabitants—should be entitled, in all cases involving liberty or life, to the trial by ary, and that private property should not be aken, even for public use, without full compenation therefor. To the honor of the First Con ress under the Constitution-the Congress o 789-be it said, that the first ten articles of mendment to the Constitution were reported to the several States for adoption; and were, by the people of the States, ratified and incor-

orated in the Constitution. The fifth and sixth of these amendments con ain substantially, and almost literally, the pro risions of the articles of the Ordinance, and like them, declared that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;" that the people shall have the trial by jury in all cases involving life or liberty; and that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensa-

The articles of the Ordinance had been adopt d by the First Congress under the Constitution and as the Constitution was to be the suprem aw of the land, it was but just that the First Congress should have those great principles in corporated by the consent of the whole people of the Union in the Constitution. That was done. Why did the First Congress adopt thes provisions and principles of the Ordinance, and procure their incorporation into the Constitu-ion? That can be most fitly answered in the

ords of the Ordinance itself: "For extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty," * * "and to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all Laws, Constitutions, and Governments, which, forever hereafter, shall be formed with-in the Territories."

The act of 1789 adopting this Ordinance. as also the amendment incorporating its great principles in the Constitution, were "statute reprinciples in the Constitution, were "statute re-strictions upon the institution of new States," of perpetual obligation; and if those restrictions violated the alleged "imprescriptible right of equality of the several States," the First Congress, and Washington, and the people of the United States, were guilty of that violation. erchance they had not learned that the several States, as States, had an imprescriptible right o enslave men throughout the National Terri ory, or that new States, under the Consti

night assert any such right. That Congress had the power to exclude Sla-very from the Territories, and thereby impose tute restrictions upon new States, is clear implied in the deed of cassion made by North Carolina, and accepted by the Congress of 1790, ince become a State. That deed of cession con-

tains these words:
"Provided, That no regulations made, or to be made, by Congress, shall tend to emanci-pate slaves therein."

Why this proviso, if Congress had no power

by statute regulations to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and even to emancipate slaves The act of 1798, for the government of the Mississippi Territory, contained one of those statute restrictions, which we are told violate

the imprescriptible right of equality of the several States, in these words:

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into the said Mis-sissippi Territory, from any port or place with-out the limits of the United States, any slave or slaves." * * * "And that every slave or slaves,"

so imported or brought shall thereupon be entitled to receive his or her freedom."—(1 United States Statutes, p. 550.)

The act of 1804, for the government of the Territory of Orleans, in addition to the same

estriction imposed upon the Mississippi Terri ory, contains another restriction upon the sev "No slave or slaves shall, directly or indirectly, be introduced into said Territory, ex cept by a citizen of the United States remove ing into said Territory for actual settlement, and being, at the same time of such removal, bona fide owner of such slave or slaves."—
2 United States Statutes, p. 286, sec. 10.) United States Statutes, p. 286, sec. 10.)
In 1798 and 1804, the original States were

engaged in the foreign slave traffic. The limitation of the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution had not expired, and Con gress was thereby restrained from prohibiting the importation of slaves, and the retention of them as slaves within the original States; bu Congress did, nevertheless, claim and exercise the power by these two enactments to exclude this foreign traffic in slaves from the Territo

ries of Mississippi and Orleans; and from the latter, the domestic slave trade also.

That the power thus exercised by Congress over the Territories is constitutional and unrestrained, either by popular sovereignty or State sovereignty, has been solemnly adjudged by the Supreme Court; yet we are asked, with mock gravity, "Will you abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, if it shall hereafter de of the Supreme Court, if it state hereafter de cide that Congress has not the power thus to legislate?" To those who put this question, reply, why did you not abide the decision o that tribunal, made in the purer and better days of the Republic, when Marshall's splendid and brilliant intellect, full-orbed, illumed its de-

The great question before the court, in the case to which I refer, was the power of Congress to legislate over the Territories, and the extent of that power. This will become manifest by

the statement of the case, as set forth in the opinion of the court.

The plaintiffs brought their action to recover certain goods which had been sold pursuant to a decree of a Territorial court of Florida. The competency of this Territorial court to make the decree was denied. This court had been established pursuant to the act of Congress of 1823, which authorized its erection, and which also conferred and defined its jurisdiction. The validity of this Congressional act was denied, and upon its validity the whole case depended. The court, in the opinion pronounced by Marshall, C. J., says:
"The course which the argument has taken

'will require that, in deciding this question, the court shall take into view the relation in which Florida stands to the United States." After reciting the treaty of purchase, the Florida Territory "do not participaie in politi-cal power; they do not share in the Govern-ment till Florida shall become a State. In the mean time, Florida continues to be a Territory of the United States, governed by virtue of that clause in the Constitution which empowers Congress 'to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States. The Court adds, that "the right to govern ma be the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory. Whichever may be the

sion of it is unquestioned."

The Court finally decides the very point made, as to the competency of the Territoria "They are legislative courts, created in vir

tue of the general right of sovereignty which exists in the Government, or in virtue of that clause which enables Congress to make 'all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States."

"In legislating for them, [the Territories,] 'Congress exercises the combined powers of the General and of a State Government.

The competency of the Territorial court was therefore sustained, and the rule made pur-suant to its decree held valid. It is a little amusing to hear partisans say that this is mere dictum, so far as it affirms the power of Congress over the Territories; or that other evasion that the court only decides that "Congress when providing Territorial courts, employs the combined power of a General and State Go ernment," because of the unlimited and exclu rive jurisdiction of the United States in admi The plain words of Chief Justice Mar shall leave no room for this evasion, and ex clude any such conclusion. He says:
"These courts [the Territorial courts] ar

not constitutional courts, in which the judi cial power conferred by the Constitution car be deposited. They are incapable of receive ing it."

He decides that "they are legislative courts

created in virtue of the general right of sover-eignty" in Congress to govern the Territories. the combined power of the General and of a State Government."-(American Insurance Co. et al. vs. Canter, 7 Curtis, p. 687.) Is not the combined power of the "General

and of a State Government" competent to ex-clude Slavery from and emancipate slaves within a Territory? North Carolina and the Congress of 1790 were of that opinion: hence the limitation c1 the power of Congress in the deed of cession to which I have referred. Beyond all question, the sovereignty over the Territories is vested in Congress; every act for their government, from the act of 1789 to the act of 1854, proves this: legislation is sovereignty.

I have already shown that the Constitution

provides for the admission of new States, and that the provision was purposely so framed as not to compel their admission upon the same terms with the original States, but to enable congress to subject them to other terms an pleasure. Congress has repeatedly exercised his power, and in such a way as to put an exinguisher upon the asserted "imprescriptible ight of equality of the several States.' The act to enable the people of Ohio to form

Constitution, and for their admission into the Union, passed April 30, 1802, and approved by efferson, provides that the people may form Constitution and State Government, "provided the same shall be republican, and NOT REPUG-ANT to the Ordinance of July 13, 1787 .- (Uni ted States Statutes, vol. 2, p. 174, sec. 5.) Whence did the Congress of 1802 derive the power to impose this restriction upon the peo-ple of Ohio, as a condition precedent to their organization into a State, and their admission to the Union? Not from the Ordinance of 787; for that was superseded by the Constituon, and ceased to be law or the source of auhority upon the adoption of the Constitution. The power was and could be derived only from the Constitution, to impose this restriction.
What was the effect of this restriction? Manifestly, to impose upon Ohio, as a State, terms, conditions, and restrictions, to which the origin-

prescriptible right to traffic in slaves therein Most certainly because no such right is derived

from or sanctioned by the Constitution; and because new States can only be formed and admitted upon such terms as will require of

from or sanctioned by the Con

al States were not subjected.

Those terms, conditions, and restrictions were, that, by her Constitution and Govern-ment, Ohio should forever exclude Slavery from her territory, except as punishment for crime, on due conviction; that no man should, within her limits, be deprived of life, liberty, within her limits, be deprived or me, and or properly, but by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land; and that private propand the law of the taken for public use, with erry should not be taken for public use, without just compensation; and that all the inhabitants should always enjoy the benefits of habeas corpus and the trial by jury. If Ohio had tolerated involuntary slavery by her Constitution had tolerated involuntary slavery by ner constitution, or had denied to any man protection of life, liberty, or property, or trial by jury, her Constitution would have been repugnant to the Ordinance, contrary to the enabling act of ents of the Constitution of the United States and she could not have become a State, or have been admitted into the Union. Her peo ple so understood it, and framed their Con ple so understood it, and framed their constitution accordingly. What was the result of this? That Ohio was admitted, by act of Congress, into the Union, not "upon the same terms with the original States," but upon the express condition, that, as a State, she should not engage in the foreign or domesticals vetraffic, and, as a necessary consequence, that she should not, like the original States, have or be entitled to a slave representation on this floor. Call you this equality of right? Why was Ohio, for five years after her admission into the Union, prohibited, by force of Congressional enactment, from engaging in the foreign slave trade, which, all that time, was being carried on by the original States? The ninth section of the first article of the Constitution did not oblige Congress to deny to Ohio this privilege; it only restrained Congress from prohibiting this traffic in the original States. Why was Ohio prohibited from importing slaves into her territory from abroad, or engaging in the domestic slave traffic; and why were all the States of the Union, and the citizens thereof, denied, by force of this Congressional "statute restriction upon the institution" of that new State, the alleged imprescriptible right to traffic in slaves therein? States? The ninth section of the first articl

cent results.

There is but one mode of escape from the conclusion that this "statute restriction upon the institution" of new States may and should imposed by Congress, and that is to repud ate altogether the sovereignty of the General Government over the Territories—to deuy that the Territories are the property of the United States and seem to the contrary in the world

but as punishment for crime, upon due convio

tions, and restrictions, which were imposed upon the people of Ohio, were imposed upon that State. - (United States Statutes, vol. 3 288, sec. 4.) By the act of April 18, 1818, (approved by Monroe,) providing for the formation of a Constitution, and the admission of the State of Illinois, the same terms, contions, and restrictions, were imposed upon the people of that State.—(United States Statutes, vol. 3, p. 430, sec. 4.) The act organizing the original Territory of Wisconsin, including what is now the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, approved by Jackson, and passed April 20, 1836, provides that "the inhabitants shall be entitled to and enjoy" all the rights secured to the peo-ple of the Northwest Territory, "by the arti-cles of compact contained in the Ordinance ple of the Northwest Territory, cles of compact contained in the Ordinance passed July 13, 1787, and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions and prohibitions in said articles of compact, imposed to the recolle of said Territory."—(United 'upon the people of said Territory."—(United States Statutes, vol. 9, p. 15, sec. 12.) The act "to establish the Territorial Government

with the advice and consent of the great god-father of popular sovereignty himself. By the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, the same conditions and restrictions, by the approval of Tyler and the vote of the reputed author of the Kansas-Nenothing against the existence of the power. The mere non-user of a legislative power, in me instances, works no forfeiture of it. There s a record, a very strong record, of restriction imposed by Congress upon the people of the Territories, and upon the institution of new States. If these restrictions be violative of popular sovereignty and State equality, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, and Polk, are guilty of that violation, and were black—very black—Republicans. If these statute restrictions were constitutional, what becomes of this vaunted im-

possess this power over the institution of new ident avers—then we are but the instrument to North agrees to that; no more compromisesenforce whatever domestic system of government these high powers may establish in the there is to be no partition of these Territ ment these high powers may establish in the Territories, even though it be a despotism ries—no apportionment of one part as slave which would make Nero blush, and put Caligula
Territory, and another part as free Territory. to shame. to shame.

Can it be that Constitution of the United of the States, "as States," within the Territo-States is this weak and wicked invention? All ries, is impossible. The privilege to hold slaves

your territorial legislation disproves it. Every in the Territories for a short time, until a Terorganic act extends the Constitution and laws ritorial statute or a Constitution excluding it of the United States over the Territories. Your Kansas-Nebraska act does this. The Constitution, oeing in force in the Territories, is the supreme law. Whatever legislation, there will be supreme law. fore, of the Territorial Government, conflicts with their slaves to morrow, to be driven back with the Constitution or the National statutes, is void, and subject to repeal by Congress. The Compromise acts of 1850, of which we hear so I say to gentlemen, you must, you will, take much of late, and on which the gentleman from another step; and that is, to assert your right Georgia [Mr. Stephens] takes his stand, in to hold slaves within the Territories, after as terms recognises the power of Congress to well as before their erection into States. This prevent the taking effect of such acts, by a simple disapproval of them.

necessarily results, if within the Territories the equality of each of the States, as States, is to simple disapproval of them.

The President recognises the force of the Constitution, to restrain the exercise of popular

sovereignty in the Territories, and the power of Congress to repeal such laws as the sover-eigns there may pass in conflict with the Constitution. He says that he trusts "Congress will see" that no act shall remain on the statute-book of Kansas, "violative of the pro-

repeal in Congress. If this power of repeal exists, what is its limit? Nothing but the judgment of Congress upon the question, whether the Territorial acts are violative of the Constitu tion, or subversive of the great objects of its ereation? The objects for which the Constit tion was ordained are written upon its face; and amongst these objects were the establishmen of justice and the security of liberty. The Kan sas acts are subversive of these objects : the egalize injustice, and put liberty in chains they deny the right of trial by jury, the right of habeas corpus, the right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and the right of personal security. Are not such denials or right subversive of the Constitution, and viola ive of its spirit? Let him say no, who can, or who dare. Now, if this repealing power is in Congress, as the President very clearly admits, and if these Territorial acts be needful to upport Slavery, and Congress may nem, what becomes of Slavery there? Congress has this power over the Territories when does it cease? Of necessity, under the President's own showing, not while the Territorial organization lasts. minate? Only at the pleasure and by the con

sent of Congress.

I have shown that the Legislative, Executive and Judical departments of the Government have recognised in the most solemn manner the principle, that the Territories are under the late control of the National Government. that by Congressional enactment Slavery may be excluded therefrom, and that new States can only be formed in the Territories, subject o such conditions as Congress may prescrib The affirmance of this power under titution, by the gra-test names of the Republic officially expressed in all its departments, has been stamped into the adamant of the past, here to remain forever.

Under these sanctions I repeat my prop sition, that Slavery may be excluded by this Government from its Territories—that such restriction is constitutional, and may be rightfully asserted as a condition precedent, upon the institution of new States, and their admis

sion into the Union.

It results from this legislation of Congres that neither Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Iowa, nor Wisconsin, may lawfully legalize Sla-very therein, without a violation of plighted faith, of the express terms of their several enabling and organic acts, and of the plainest principle of the Constitution. They have each so declared by their fundamental law; they each complied with "the statute restriction;" they each prohib ted Slavery; and that the essential principle of Liberty might be "unalterably established, they each declared, by their Constitution, that they each declared, by their Constitution, that all men are born equally free and independent, and have the natural and inherent rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing, and defending property, and that these rights are INALIENABLE. They understood the statute restriction of Congress binding and obligatory upon them as States, and hence their literal compliance with its requirement. They understood the sublime con-ception of the great fathers of the Republic that the Slavery prohibition was perpetual and nalterable: that the word FOREVER, as used in unalterable; that the word FOREVER, as used in the Ordinance, and incorporated in their several organic and enabling acts, meant not merely until their State Constitutions should be form-ed, but so long as the States thus organized should live. Yes, sir, "liberty forever to all the inhabitants," was declared by these Congressional enactments, and by the Constitutio these new States, to be the essential con dition of their existence-their very breath of life. And to-day, over all that vast tract country, covered by those six free State country, covered by those six free states, comes the stirring, kindling proclamation, "liberty to all the inhabitants forever"—ay, FOREVER—until empires and nations perish, till the heavens be no more, and the earth and sea give up their dead! I would not willingly surender a power which has worked such benefit

them a full and clear recognition of the constitutional provision, that no person shall be enslaved or deprived of his property or life, Territories belong, not to the United States, but to the several States—that "in the States, SEVERALLY, reside the dominion and sovereignty over them."-(Calhoun's Works, vol. 4, p. 497. By the act of April 19, 1816, (approved by Madison,) to enable the people of Indiana to form a State Constitution, and for their admission into the Union, the same terms, condi-That was the only position by which that great man could make plausible his objection to the Slavery inhibition by Congress. He held that the Territories were the *common* property of the several States, held jointly for their common use, and therefore he claimed that it was *unjust* and unequal that "any portion of the partners outnumbering another portion should oust them of this common property of theirs," or proscribe them from emigrating thither with their slave property. He did not question the power of Congress to govern the Tertitories, as the trustee of the States, and for their benefit, but denied that under the Constitution Slavery could be prohibited therein. If the States are tenants in common in the Territories-if they be the partners in this property-how can one portion of these partners outnumber another ortion, and oust them? Surely not by legislation, for they do not legislate as States over the Territories. How then? By entering the Territory, and ousting their copartners by force, or by acts of usurpation. That, sir, has been done already, not by the non-slaveholding partners, but by the slaveholding partners; and that is the inevitable result of Mr. Calhoun's proposition, adopted by the President, that the of Oregon," passed August 14, 1848, secures the same rights to, and imposes the same con-Territories are under the dominion and sovereignty of the States, severally. That is result of this "constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union, as States," ditions, restrictions, and prohibitions, upon the inhabitants and future States of that Territory, (United States Statutes, vol. 9, p. 329, sec. 14,) with the sanction of President Polk, and asserted by the President, for the government of Kansas, instead of the sovereignty of the nation. This attempt to secure equality to the States, as such, within the Territories, cannot be effected. No legislation can secure it. is impossible, in the nature of things. The slaveholding States assert that men are prop-erty; the non-slaveholding States assert that braska act, are imposed upon the future States to be organized within that territory north of 36° 30′ north latitude.—(United States States) stitution, declares that the Legislature shall

utes, vol. 5, p. 798.) The mere fact that Congress did not, in all instances of the erection
and admission of new States, exercise this
power of restriction and prohibition, argues

stution, declares that the Legislature shall
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gressional enactment; and that new St
tion of slaves, without the previous consent of
each of their respective owners. Ohio, by her
Constitution, declares that there shall be no

Constitution, declares that there shall be no moment in the same body.

Sir, this proposition of State equality in the
Territories is a mere absurdity, except upon
the hypothesis that the Territories shall be partitioned. Partition would be a compromise; prescriptible right of equality of the several and when the South assumed this position, her States? If the General Government does not great leader [Mr. Calhoun] told us, "Let us be done with compromises; let us go back and stand upon the Constitution."—(Calhoun's States—if its power is restrained by popular stand upon the Constitution."—(Calhoun's sovereignty and State sovereignty, as the Pres-Works, vol. 4, p. 347.) I agree to that—the

by the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. ORR,] that Territorial statutes were absolutely necessary to protect slave property within the Territories. Enactments to that end have already been made in Kansas by usurpers. Repeal these enactments, as I trust you will repeal them, and what sanction or protection statute-book of Kansas, "violative of the pro'visions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained 'and established."

Popular sovereignty and State equality can ishment of murder, maiming, robbery, larceny, exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, &c. This act, with its penalties, by its own terms, as well as by your organic law, is in full force Kansas: but it furnishes no protection to there resist his master's authority over his perliberty, think you the slave could be held for murder under the National statute? No. sir! Why would it not be tarceny under that statute to steal a slave in Kansas, or murder for a slave to resist the assault of his master and take his life in defence of his liberty? Sim ply because larceny can only be committed of property; and by the Constitution of our common country, MEN are not PROFERTY, and cannot be made property, and have the right to defend their personal liberty, even to the infliction of death! At common law, larceny can only h committed of property; and it is not murder to kill another in defence of your person or liberty. Our penal statute uses the terms, "lar-

Why, sir, we were told but a day or two ago

common law. That men are not property, under the Constitution, has been declared from the Supreme Bench. In the case of Groves et al. vs. Slaugh ter, (15 Peters, p. 507,) Justice McLean, speal ing of slaves, says, "The character of property is given them by the local law," and that "the Constitution acts upon slaves as persons, and not as property." It needs no opinion of that distinguished man and eminent jurist to establish this. If slaves were property under the Constitution, it would follow that they would continue property, wherever the owner might take them within the Union; and hence he might hold his slaves as property within Ohio, notwithstanding her constitutional pro-hibition. It has been ruled that, if the owner bring his slave within that State, the slave is free. If the Constitution would protect slave property in Ohio, it would protect it in Kansas. The Constitution protects it in protected only by local law. The gentleman rom South Carolina [Mr. ORR] was right therefore, in saying that, without Territoria laws to protect it, slave property could not be held in the Territories. This concession, sir, while it is manifestly true, is fatal to the Presi-

ceny" and "murder," only in the sense of the

prescriptible right of each and all of the States, as States, to hold slaves in the Territo-The President's assertion "of the imp ible right of equality of the several States," is without meaning, if it does not mean that the several States have extra territorial power, broughout the national domain, to enforce and naintain property in slaves. What else could he mean by saying that the restriction of the act of 1820 violated "the imprescriptible right of equality of the several States?" How did his restriction violate any right of the severe this restriction violate any right of the States, unless they severally had the right to traffic in slaves, and hold slaves as property—ithin the Territories? There was nothing within the Territories? There was nothing restricted by it but Slavery within the Territory therein described.

But there is another passage in the message before us, so happily expressed, as to leave no doubt of the President's meaning. He says: "The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, coequal in domestic Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this, is a mere nullity—it takes away no right—it confers none." * * * "To repeal it, will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or prohibition, the action of the States or their citizens. Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a wide-spread

Here is the assertion, plainly expressed, that he several States have coequal domestic legis lative power, and that Congress cannot prohibit Slavery in the Territories, because such a re-striction, if allowed and enforced, would be a

prohibition upon "the action of the States," policy inaugurated by its illustrious founder of the Constitution," "coequal in domestic legislative power?" And does that coequal legislative power extend to the Territories?

We have already seen that the six Northwestern States are not coequal with the original States in domestic legislative power; that they were only permitted to form Constitutions, and to come into the Union upon the condition that Slavery, "the domestic relation" of some of the other States, should be *forever* excluded from their territories; that to day those six States are in the Union upon that condition, and cannot establish the domestic institution of Slavery therein. Does this alleged "coequal domestic legislative power of the several States" extend the Ter so concludes; else, how could the Territorial prohibition of Slavery, if enforced, affect "the action of the States," or change a law of do-mestic relation therein? If the several States have this coequal power over the domestic in-stitutions of the Territories, no necessity exists for local legislation there, to protect the domesc relation of chattel slave ic relation of chattel slavery. The law of Georgia, in that case, would follow the slave property of its citizen thither, and make its property there, and, for aught I can see, the senal laws of Georgia would also operate there r the protection of that property.

But it is useless to dwell upon a proposition absurd; it has no sanction in the Constituion or in reason. The extra-territorial legisla ve power of every State is limited to its own itizens and subjects. That is the decision of the Supreme Court, in the great case of Worcester vs. the State of Georgia.—(6 Peters, 542.) A permanent change of domicil deter mines citizenship.

I conclude, therefore, that the Territories

are not under the dominion and sovereignty of the States, severally; that the exclusive dominion and sovereignty over them is in the United States, and can be exercised only by Congressional enactment; and that new States within the Territories can only be formed by ment. The people of the Territories may form a State Constitution, but unless it be approved Slavery, except in punishment of crime, upon due conviction. If the domestic institutions of the several States are to obtain in the Territories, as the President asserts, how can they coexist there, when they thus conflict? You might as well expect two separate and distinct substances to occupy the same place of the substances. might as well expect two separate and distinct substances to occupy the same place at the same time, or life and death to coexist at the moment in the same body.

Sir, this proposition of State equality in the Territories is a mere absurdity, except upon its principles." A State formed under the Constitution of the constitution of the human race. In the words of Washington, "It is completely free in its principles." A State formed under the Constitution and review to the constitution and review to the constitution. stitution, and pursuant to its spirit, must rest upon this great principle of EQWALITY. Its prinal object must be to protect each human being within its jurisdiction in the free and full enjoy-ment of his natural rights. Mere political or conventional rights are subject to the control of the majority; but the rights of human nature belong to each member of the State, and cannot be forfeited but by crime. It necessarily follows, that neither slave

statutes nor slave constitutions can be made operative within the Territories, without the anction and approval, express or implied, of congress. The President himself concedes this; the past legislation and the cotemporane-ous construction and history of the Constitution prove it. Disguise it as you may, the question hich shakes the Union to-day is, not whether Congress may govern the Territories, but How Congress may govern them! The question is, whether Congress shall govern the Territories in the spirit of the Constitution, and impose such "statute restrictions" upon the institution of new States therein as it will require the people thereof to conform their local institutions to the Constitution, and base them upon the broad American, republican principle of absolute equality; or whether, by the sanction of Congressional enactment, by force of Congressional law, the people of the Territories shall be "perfectly free" to organize their local Governments upon the narrow, proscriptive, unequal principle of ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM! The quesion is, whether, by your law, people within the

which feeds and clothes and shelters it, republican; but truth, and history, and God's eternal justice, will call it despotism, equally criminal and equally odious, whether sanctioned by one Slavery or slave property there. If any person should steal a slave within that Territory, held by another as his property, he could not be punished under that statute. If a slave should rnment within the National Territories, under son, and take his master's life in defence of his and by force of the National Constitution. cause such a Government is subversive of the great objects for which that Constitution was ordained, and violative of its spirit. Who will say that it is within the spirit of the Constitu tion to establish and perpetuate within our Ter-ritories the hated rule of tyrants, that might gives right; that the few may govern the many; that the strong may justly rob and oppress the weak? And who, as the representative of the people, and under his oath to the Constitution, will sanction such a tyranny by a solemn act

of admission into the Union?

It must be apparent that the absolute equality of all, and the equal protection of each, are rinciples of our Constitution, which ought to e observed and enforced in the organization and admission of new States. Th tion provides, as we have seen, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. It makes no di action either on account of complexion or irth-it secures these rights to within its exclusive jurisdiction. This is equality. It protects not only life and liberty, but also property, the product of labor. It conalso property, the product of 1800r. It con-templates that no man shall be wrongfully de-prived of the fruit of his toil, any more than of his life. The Constitution also provides that no title of nobility shall be granted by the Uni-ted States, nor by any State of the Union. Why this restriction? Was it not because all Why this restriction? Was it not because all are equal under the Constitution; and that no distinctions should be tolerated, except those which merit originates, and no nobility except that which springs from the practice of virtue, or the honest, well-directed effort of brain, or heart, or hand? There is a profound significance in this restriction of the Constitution. neither; and hence it follows that it can be It is an announcement of the equality and brotherhood of the human race. I do but utter the spirit of the Constitution

when I say that nobility cannot be conferred

by the empty titles of a monarch, howeve august or however debased, bestowed upon his servile parasites, who "bow at every nod, and simper at every word." That is not nobility. ough throned in power and "clothed in pu which robs and enslaves the million who lift up their haggard faces, and stretch forth their shrivelled hands, asking for leave to eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table. But, sir, there is nobility in that patient, humble toil, which makes a blade of grass to grow where none grew before, thereby giving a drop of nourishing milk to one of God's creatures. There is nobility in that cunning handicraft which converts the wool the cotton, the silk, and the flax, into beautifu fabrics, with which the form of humanity is clothed. There is nobility in that sturdy arm of intelligent industry, which lets in the sun upon the fertile earth, which plows its fields, scatters the seed, gathers in the harvest, and gives bread to the nations-which hews from the forest and the rock the material, and builds the habitations of man. There is nobility in that imperial exercise of the intellect which legislative power. Congress cannot change nature, and makes them minister to the wants a law of domestic relation in the State of and comfort of our race; which gifts the light-

hear, and the dumb to speak. This is the nobility, the ONLY nobility, which our free Constitution tolerates and fosters, and which the

and "change a law of domestic relation within the States." Are the several States, "by force the states." Are the several States, "by force the states of the Northwest—the off. the six free States of the Northwest—the off-spring of that policy—with their seven millions of freemen, with their free homes, their free schools, their free thought, their free press, their free labor, and their general and all-per-vading intelligence. The President would strike down this policy under the false pretext strike down this policy, under the false pretexts that it is violative of popular sovereignty and State equality. As a Representative of the American People, I cannot consent to that ; the people have not sanctioned it; it would be an people have not sanctioned it; it would be an act of political suicide; it would disturb the repose of the dead, and blast the hopes of the living. I would maintain that policy inviolate. I would extend it over all the National Terri tories, until that vast belt of the earth's surf golden gates of the Pacific, shall be filled wi this new order—this mighty brotherhood of he man virtue and human industry.

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ANEW Little Ad'line prettier-more lilies; but her as ever; for no saw her motion think of her gre Polly Maria noted any char discouraged, in that of the wor beginning to me

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When I saw he

after day, doing comfort, but for who called there ing her kettles a out their pic n not cracked or b a word of compl lieve her such a she affirmed her understand that than their creeds a deranged, a dis thoughtful, religi I had not bee before I began to were in some wa a Mr. Nat Frisbi to look after the company, he being

of the most valua borrowed article: long conversation ed to leave a sha I could not tell, cheerful-looking At last, I asked or so at the point "I kinder guese "A widower!" "Yes; he's b summer; widders seem to bite—not itatively. "Do you mean Maria?" I asked

having enlightener ent relations of li

"I guess that's

pened her head

thinkin' she might mind about Birdic clude to go, tried

out a clear cour world o' changes pared—which I as anything out old man, humbly. "Why, yes; 'cs Bible truth, and th Nat Frisbie is a needs somebody t Blackbird, it don most men folks to t did for me to los she'd be a good h up their things; shouldn't wonder. they brightened h know, she could al ner, and wouldn't l when Birdie is off Rough, unpolish selfish to the last This matrimonial f proof of Polly unty expressed r Uncle Steve ope the manner of a fis etting his eye dro "Not sinful, bu don't understand

picious like o' the But Birdie an will you manage?"
"Well, it seemen me at first, 'cause, and I hadn't obsar up inter a tail girl, t'other day. Polly riet Stone's, ter eve I'd kinder sound B Well, what did him pause.
"She! She mad nothin' ever puzzle hard on Nat's lit mother, 'cause I t and when I axed he go to look arter 'en old Uncle Steve, ar Lord bless her! I h as is her way, you ter once—cryin' for got no Uncle Steve

n time. It's nate

hink of the weddin some little cousins thought about tha the old man now his tarpaulin, and d hand across his still this unusual amount I'd never thought some, an' she won't for her ter want ter leve, an' she can't if anybody can, she deal about it sin', E makin' too much 'e should say the Lord wheel himself, ter lay leavin' a kink here sharp lookout sharp lookout; an' course. An', sin' yo of another pint. B larnin. Not that and all the capes fro Hook. She dont k

about St. Lonis, t write like you, nor ways, and Polly nor sach things. If Polly can board up there, children. You see, clean run, Blackbird "Yes, and whete

es, and what w looked straight "Blackbird, you use a great from me the figure and I persisted in result of the figure and I persisted in result of the figure and I persisted in result of the figure and I persisted the figure and I persisted

horizon, so that